P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,233—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh	27th April.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Felloer	4,119	1st June, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	15th May, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,225	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,168	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,959	27th April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th April, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1901
,, R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1901
,, SINGAPORE	3,800	E. Pizzarello	15th July, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	29th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single, Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 30th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th April, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 4th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 26th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th April, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "NATAL," Captain Bouis, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"NEW GUINEA" Sailing about End of April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Ahreus	4th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 18th April, 1901.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION. ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER AND CO'S SUPERIOR CLARET WINES.

DESSERT WINES.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs.	Pts. as. Per doz.
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	29 0	16 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	36 0	19 0
BREAKFAST WINES.		
COTES ST. EULALIE	10 0	6 0
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	13 8	7 0
DINNER WINES.		
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full bodied, of high character and flavour"	16 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	23 8	12 8
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	19 0	10 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK

Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.

FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS, RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.

SUPPLIERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.

BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC, ETC.

OFFICE AND WORKS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
,, SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR,
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN OBS
LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

TO TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English-made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0
Imperial	,,	4	0
Star	,,	3	0
Aromatic	,,	2	12
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	,,	2	8
Extra	,,	2	12
India	per 100	2	8
Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Extra popular	,,	1	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

NOTICE is hereby given that APPLICATIONS for the above PREFERENCE SHARES will not be received after the 31st MAY, 1901.

By Order of the Board,

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, April 13th, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of PURSHOTTOM GOVIND NADKARNI, late of Savantwadi Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

RAMKRISHNA RAGHUNATH MORUMKAR, and VINAYEK BALKRISHNA NADKARNI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Fanaswady outside the Fort, the Executors according to the tenor of the said will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of PROBATE.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 11th day of April, 1901.
RAMKRISHNA RHGHUNATH MORAMKAR and
VINAYEK BALKRISHNA NADKARNI,
Petitioners in person.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WONDERFUL RINGS, MARVELLOUS CURE for Hysteria, Asthma, Piles, Liver Complaints, &c.

IT CURES HYSTERIA of any nature and of any standing, most effectually and radically, by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. We must strongly state that this is a new invention in the world. Most inveterate cases in which all hopes of recovery had been given up, have been thoroughly cured by its Electric power. It also cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Broochitis, Indigestion, Debility, Nervousness, Gout, Sores, Toothache, Weakness, Headache, Aches, Diarrhoea, Fever, Lumbago, Spinal Paralysis, Rheumatism, Consumption, Skin Disease, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, within a short period and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Colic, Palpitation, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases. It is also a safe-guard against infection during epidemics, or against contagious diseases. No household should be without it. Price Re. 1 each. Dozen Rs. 10. Apply to KING WILLIAMS and GOSCH, Merchants and Agents, 5-6, Cornwallis St. Calcutta.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS.

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman:—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment:—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too a gone for repairs.

Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND.............. „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties, in presentation, Silver Ware for Children, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ÆRATED LIMETTA JUICE.—A pure wholesome and refreshing drink for the hot weather Re. 1 per dozen.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Grey Silk Hakf. Scarfs, Latest Styles for Sailor Knots, Rs. 2-8. New Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Rs. 1-12. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Eldon Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

LANOWLI.—The Well-known LANOWLI HOTEL TO BE LET with Furniture. Open to Europeans only. Apply for Rooms F. M. DOTIVALA, Lanowli.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

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NOTICES.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above named Company will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., Nos 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April, 1901, at 3 P. M., when the applications for the management of the Company which are recommended by the Board will be placed before the Members for consideration.

By Order of the Board.

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 12th April, 1901.

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IN past two years WOOLWICH and SANDHURST nine (out of 11 sent up) passed direct, including third for Woolwich, OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE six open scholarships (class, Math. Hist.)

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WANTED, a LADY DOCTOR for the POST of the 2nd PHYSICIAN, at the Cama and Allbless Hospitals, &c., on a salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 20. Apply with testimonials to the personal ASSISTANT to the SURGEON GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, Bombay, stating previous experience in any Bombay or Mofussil Hospital.

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1. AN OFFICER of experience having thorough knowledge of values of Lands and Buildings in Bombay and able to organise and supervise a large staff working under him. Pay Rs. 750 per month.

2 An assistant to the above with similar qualifications who would have to attend Court to give evidence and help generally. Pay Rs. 250 per month.

Both appointments will be probationary for 6 months.

Applications in writing accompanied by copies of certificates as to experience and character to be made to the TRUST ENGINEER, Albert Buildings, Bombay.

None but those whose antecedents will bear the strictest Renquiry need apply.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of a large Invoice of Bentwood New Furniture, Iron Safes, Majolica, and Terra Cotta ware, Leather and Plush Goods, etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auctino at Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following goods, consisting of:—

A large invoice of new bentwood furniture such as light, arm, revolving, office and easy chairs, sofas, reclining couches, marble top and side tables, hatstand, enamelled pier glasses with pier tables, wall brackets and cabinets, handsome majolica, terra-cotta and Bohemian glass table ornaments, ladies' and gent's dressing cases and bags with fittings, portmanteau, time-pieces and clocks, American platedware, carpets, Japanese jardiniers with flowerpots, folding screens, English-made furniture, Austrian safes of sizes, phonographs complete, iron bedsteads, folding harmonium, ladies' and gents' new bicycles etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET NEAR NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Narotamdas Candas Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m., the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the dwelling house built thereon situate at Khoja Street, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C No. 9254, Street Nos 153,155 and 157, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2684, new No. 967, old Survey No. 962 and new Survey No 1315, and admeasuring 166 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and which is now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor, and bounded on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by Khoja Street, on the north by the property of Comrudin Abdulali, and on the south by the property of Syed Cassum Hussein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th Inst. at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Anglo-Indian Association Building, 1st floor, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Dewjee Canjee and others, crockery and glassware, platedware, Mahogany Cottage Piano by Soundy, Milner's fire proof safe on stand, Gentlemen's bicycle, wind proof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of Captain ARCHIBALD RENNIE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Volunteers Headquarters, Piquet Road, opposite the Goculdas Hospital the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateoware, crockery, glassware, sympathetic square piano by Rose, rich oil paintings specially hand-painted by self, fish bowl, iron safe, lady's and gent's bicycles, garden plants, lamps, table ornaments, &c, the property of Sergeant-Major J. H. DOWNING

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as almirah, cupboard, chest of drawers, bedstead, cots, writing, dressing and washhand tables, miniature billiard table with accessories, English iron safes.

1 mahogany cottage piano by C. Marcks and Co.
1 mahogany cottage square piano by Schiedmayer.
5 new Kolloscops with lamps.
1 extra special Lancaster camera 12 by 10, brass bound with 2 double slides, one 12 by 10 rapid rectilinear lens nearly new, tripod stand, one 8 1-2 by 6 1-2 camera, brass bound, by Meagher with 3 double slides, one rapid Euryscope Voight lander No. 2 for plates 10 by 8, developing dishes, washing apparatus with syphon for plates, scales, weight argentometer, ruby lamp print trimmer, chemicals, etc.
1 Chubb's double door safe with cabinet partition and 2 drawers on teak stand with duplicate keys.

By order of Messrs. S. R. Bottlewala & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Feroz Jamsetjee Mula Feroz,—

1 gold watch by John Jones.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Nusservanjee & Co.—

2 new sewing machines, low arm Saxonnia, without cover,
3 „ „ „ high „ „ with cover.

AT 2 P. M.

A few new second-hand bicycles.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 glass-front double-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 high-wheel dog-cart.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 handsome bay Arab horse and harness, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, Esplanade, the valuable and neat substantial made French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Dewjee Canjee, bric-a-brac sofa, Singer's hand sewing machine with cover, English fire-proof safe by Jones on stand, Treacher's crockery and glassware, platedware, table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of H. GOWTHORNE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GHOGAREE MOHOLLA.

On FRIDAY the 3rd Proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messr. Khooba Subia and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Ghachee Alli Ismail, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of October, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, at Ghogaree Moholla, containing by admeasurement 72 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6212 and street Nos. 139, 141, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 875, new No. 8039, old Survey No. 1656, and new Survey No. 2-954, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Ghogaree Moholla, on the north by the property of Haji Abdool Rahiman, and on the south by the property of Abdool Rahiman coachman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND CHAWL AT COORLA AND LAND AT ANDHERI IN SALSETTE.

Under instructions from the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. N. A. Hormasjee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1901, at 3 p.m., the following immoveable properties in two separate lots:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with five Blocks of pucca built chawls containing 92 rooms in all, situate, lying and being at Coorla in Salsette in the Thana Collectorate, opposite the Coorla Mills, containing by admeasurement 5,123 square yards, and bounded as follows: on the north partly by the batty ground of Thacker Raghavji Pitambar and partly by the hilly ground of Ardesher Hormusjee, on the south partly by the batty field of Purshotam Nebha and partly by the Bhaut ground and grass ground of Alexia Rodrigues, on the east by a passage and on the west by the road leading from Thana to Bombay.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri, Taluka Salsette (Shasti), and Zilla Thana, sub-district Bandora bearing Survey No. 61, Sub No. 0, containing by admeasurement 8 acres and 5 gunthas, that is 41,411 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by the road leading to Ghod Bunder, on or towards the west by the lands of Rughunath Puttaji and Pandoorang Bhawoo Patel, on or towards the north by the land and fence of Pandoorang Bhawoo Patel being survey No. 64, and on or towards the south by the village named Vile belonging to Ardeser Jehangir Wadia and land belonging to Dorabji Hosangji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application shall be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, where the title deeds of the properties can also be inspected.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th April, 1901.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong gray fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong office shigram.
4 second-hand strong victorias in very good order.
1 grey Arab, 14-1 hand, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey C. B. Geld English Sire 15-2½, 5 years, Broken to saddle and harness up to weight, good mouth,
1 pair of grey Arabs, 14 hands, 9 years broken to saddle and harness.
1 brown W. mare, 9 years, 15 hands, broken to saddle and harness confidential ladies horse.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar, consisting of superb collection of porcelain, glass and majolica engraved table ornaments, 2 and 3 branched epergne and centre stand gilt teapoys and tea tables, table, hanging, hall and bracket lamps, standard lamps, night light and hurricane lanterns, majolica waiters and cake trays, camp lanterns, bronze flower vases, wall plates and picture frames, cups and saucers, Russian coffee machines, globe's chimnies, and shades and a variety of other goods, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 5 cases of photographic goods, consisting of crap albums, portfolios Landscape way, white tissue paper, alb-paper, posted tubes, rustic, table, ground glums, metal dry plates, stopper bottles, wood clips, morter pestles, cutting glunes, ruby and orange glasses, one cask hypo oakwood trays, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-MADE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on account of the concerned—

7 very valuable gold-hunting and open-faced watches by McCabe and Co., Abraham Jackson, Henry Bank and Co., Petek Philippe.

4 silver valuable silver-hunting and open-faced watches by Henry Perregan.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chuckla (Furniture Bazaar) the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Fazal Mooljee Rowjee, consisting of teak and black wood, carved and plain house-hold furniture such as drawing-room suits, easy, reclining and folding chairs, cabinets, glass-door almirahs, marble-top tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, teapoys, side-boards, table and hanging lamps, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, the household furniture, piano, glass, crockery and platedware, &c., the property of Mr. H. BLANCHARD.

Catalogues will be published and the property be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th April, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND AT SANTA CRUZ.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Jehangir Byramjee Madrasswalla, an Insolvent, trading under the name of Jehangir Byramjee and Co., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the permises, on SUNDAY, the 12th May, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., the following plot of land:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground lying and being at Monji Danda in the Bandora taluka, zilla Thana, in the registration sub-district of Thana containing by admeasurement 3,529 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of the land, Registered in the Book of the Collector of the Thana under survey No. 298, and bounded on the east by the property of Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder, on the west by a private road of the said Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder, on the north by the private road of the said Hormusjee Doraqjee Guzder, and on the south by the property of the said Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED MILL PROPERTY AT PAREL BELONGING TO THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1901, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction unless the same is previously sold by private contract, the undermentioned mill property, belonging to the Dhun Mills, Limited, under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Dhun Mills, Limited, pursuant to the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Trust Deed, dated 1st August, 1899, and made between the Dhun Mills, Limited, of the one part, and J. D. Ghandy and K. N. Wadia of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13,500 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818 A, and which said piece is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north-west by land of Babajee Angria or Nagoo Sayajee, being separated therefrom by a wall, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road and a road leading from the Elphinstone Road to Worlee, and on or towards the east by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road; and.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate without the Fort of Bombay at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,293 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and registered in the book of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818A and which said piece of land is bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by land of Pestonjee B. Jamsetjee Bookbinder, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road on or towards the west by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road, which public passage divides the properties herein firstly and secondly described, and on or towards the east by the lands of Bapoo Joshi, Bhasker Crishna Govind and Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder and which said lands or ground firstly and secondly hereinbefore described were formerly in the occupation of the Dhun Mills, Limited, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the said Dhun Mills, Limited. The above two pieces of land are held under a lease dated the 29th day of August 1883 and made between Nusserwjanee Ardesir Hormusjee of the one part and the Dhun Mills Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of April, 1883, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of of Rs. 200, together with all and singular the buildings and edifices standing on the said pieces of land and together with all and singular the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and things which are upon the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy Solicitors or to the Under signed......

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 25th, 1901.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Eurodeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price Re. 1, Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 109,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 36 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
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HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

52, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Eliya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	11,00 000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	,,
,, 1 Year	5	,,
,, 6 Months	4½	,,
,, 3 Months	4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JAYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

2 1-4 per cent. Consols	£ 94 1-8—1-8	
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2 plus 1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 9-16	do
Bar Silver in London	27 7-16—1-2	
,, New York	59 3-4—1	
Exchange on London at Paris	25'16 1-2—1	
,, New York	4'88 1-8—1-8	
Discount Bank of England	4 p.c.	unchanged
,, Short London Bills	3 1-2 p. c.	do
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2 p. c.	do

ARRIVAL.—Istrar.

Rapeseed, Yellow, Cawnpore, sellers, May-June, 41s. plus 6d.

Tone firm.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore, April-May, 37s. plus 9d.

Tone firm.

Linseed, sellers, May-June. ....50s. 3d. plus 6d.

Tone steady.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India—

Rs. 21,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 21,40,000 do to Bombay.
Rs. 16,70,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 60,00,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Tenders at the above rate received 13 per cent.

Average rate of allotment, 15-34.

Total amount of Council Bills sold during the week, including last public sale, Rs. 61,50,000.

Amount to be allotted, next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

Extra Allotments—

Bills on Calcutta......... Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

EXCHANGE.

With a full allotment of Council bills at 1s 3 15-16d tenderers only receiving 13 per cent., and no transfers having gone, combined with dearer money both at home and out here, our market opened very firm at 1s 3 21-32d. (Telegraphis, 1s. 4d. demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 month's sight credits, and very early in the day, 1s. 4d. was done in telegraphic for April, and 1s. 3 31-32d. on May. A fair amount was taken at these rates and at 1s. 4 1-32d. demand for the mail, but with money tightening so smartly and the dearth of cash all round not so much was done as might have been expected, Credits were placed to a moderate extent at 1s. 4 7-32d. to 11th May and 1s. 4 3-16d. later, but at the close it was more than doubtful if any Bank would accept anything under 1s. 4 1-4d. and 1s. 4 7-32d for these deliveries.

Bank Telegraphic		1s. 4d.
,, Demand		1s. 4 1-32d.
3 months' sight Credits		1s. 4 1-4d.
,, Francs		170 1-2
Shanghai, 30 days' sight		199 1-2
Hongkong	,,	140 1-2
Japan	,,	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95 per cent for the 1st of May settlement and Rs. 95-5 for the nextt, improving 1-8th per cent. during the day in spite of the news of the heavy drop in the cash balance of the Bank of Bengal—53 lacs—and a rise of 1 per cent. in the Presidency Bank's rates here and Calcutta making the rate 7 per cent. At the close Rs. 95-2 and Rs. 95-7 were quoted.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Leopold S and W Co.	Rs.	150
Manockji Petit S. and W. Co.	,,	1,690
Tapti Valley Railway	,,	452 1-2
Bombay Flour Mills	,,	825

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet with more relets offering for May at lower rates. For ready Hamburg 16s. has been paid and sales have been made for April, May, June shipment at 15s. 6d.

The *Kirkdaie* is reported fixed for Kobe early May loading at 15s.

There is a report that Karachi has taken five steamers paying 17s. for May and 16s. 6d. June.

COALS.

A moderate quantity of Desbargur for ready and early arrival has been sold at Rs. 15 with a good enquiry from consumers.

For a lot of 500 tons Birds Navigation Rs. 12-12 has been accepted and a small lot of Jardine's at Rs. 13-12. Kilburn's *Kastor*, near at hand, was placed at Rs. 12-8.

WHEAT.

For White Delhi April-May the market is firm at Rs. 4-7 to Rs. 4-7-6.

SEEDS

LINSEED.—The market is firm with a good enquiry at Rs. 8-11 to Rs. 8-12 for ready seed and a good business doing.

RAPESEED is also firm with a considerable business passing in Brown Delhi, at Rs. 6-4, Brown Cawnpore, at Rs. 6-3, and Yellow Cawnpore, at Rs. 7-2. Yellow Guzerat is quoted at Rs. 7-13.

POPPY SEED.—The market is slightly steadier with some enquiry at Rs. 7.12-6 for ready and Rs. 7-11-6 for April-May.

CASTOR SEED is unchanged at Rs. 33-4. to Rs. 33-8

GINGELLY SEED.—The market is firm without any quotable rate.

COTTON.

Last evening there was a quieter feeling and to-day with the decline advised from the other side our local market was very weak. Sellers of ready cotton were anxious to realise their holdings and prices were Rs. 2-3 lower. The demand was small and the total business reported to shippers and mills amounted to about 1600 Bales.

In the case of contracts there was a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4, and for this month, owing to to-day being the settlement day, rates were irregular. Considerable tenders of Fine and Good Broach were made yesterday and to-day in completion of April contracts. Good Bhownugger was quoted at Rs. 167. Good Western Rs. 187 and Good S. G. Dharwar Rs 197-198 all for May delivery.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 11,000 bales. Spot unchanged. Arrivals closed steady.

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov. G.O.C.
4'34	4'34	4'35	4'7
—2-64	—2-64	—2-64	—2-34

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	12 000	bales.
Do. last year	5,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	,,
Do to Continent	3,000	,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 3-8—1-16	
Futures, month of July	8'07—13	
Do Do Oct.	7'23—8	

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 24th April, 1901:—

Cotton	12 372	bales.
Wheat	48,571	cwts.
Linseed	12,863	,,
Rapeseed	23,165	,,
Gingellyseed	2,630	,,
Poppyseed	2 586	,,
Groundnuts	182	,,
Castorseed	3,564	,,
Rice	40,636	,,
Myrabolams	4,393	,,

A QUETTA telegram says:—Another dinner party was given by the Hon'ble Colonel Yate, Agent to the Governor-General, to the Mahomedan native officers of the 1st Baluchis who returned from Mekian, where they had gone as escort to Captain Showers, Political Agent of Kalat, a few months ago, consequent on the disturbance created by Mohamed Umer Khan, a Naushirwani Sardar. To do honour to the guests the Mahomedan native officers of the 7th Bombay Pioneers and the 3rd Bombay Infantry were also invited, with some of the leading Sardars and Mahomedan officials. Major A. C. Yate, Captain Showers, and Lieutenants Grant and Merriman of the 1st Baluchis joined the dinner, all sitting on the carpet after the Oriental style, the host himself being seated on a raised "masnad," covered with "kimkhaab." Some khillats were presented in recognition of services rendered.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 5-5m., 6-6a. Low water, 10-56 m.

P. and O s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 12th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Colaba Land and Mill Company, Parsee Bazar Street, 3 p. m.

Contested Ratepayers' election in Mandavi ward.

DROWNING FATALITY.—Poocha Chawal and Raghunath Daji, fishermen, living at Worli Koliwada, reported to the Police that, while returning from Malwani, yesterday, with fish, their boat was overturned by a strong gust of wind, and a man Bhiva Motia, who was with them was drowned. They were picked up by a passing boat. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 200. The body of the missing man has not been recovered. The boat which the men occupied was towed ashore.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Melpomene" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., on Saturday, the 27th instant.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperatrix" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, the 30th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas disposed of the case of Abdul Rahmon Ajabar Husein, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of two rupees. It appeared that Mrs. Georgina Clayton, a lady residing in Grant's Buildings, Colaba, gave the money on the 22nd inst., to the accused, her servant, to pay the dhobee; but instead of doing so, he appropriated the money to his own use and absconded. He was subsequently arrested; and having pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

SUICIDE OF A BROKER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Kolbhat lane, on the body of Mahadhevji Morarji, a Hindu broker. The deceased was suffering from general paralysis for the last ten years. He tried many doctors but got no relief. For the last three years he was also suffering from sleeplessness. His wife, by name Jethabai, was in the habit of giving him fifteen drops of bromidia in water every night before he went to bed. That gave him good sleep. It was prescribed by a doctor. Jethabai gave a dose of the medicine to the deceased as usual on Tuesday night last. The bottle was almost full then. Next morning she found it empty. The deceased being questioned confessed that he had drunk the contents of the bottle. One bottle of the medicine would last six months. Medical aid was at once procured, but to no effect. The jury found that the death of the deceased was caused by his committing suicide by poisoning himself with bromidia.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Khama Zilloo, a Hindu, was indicted for criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver waist chain, valued at Rs. 30, the property of Baboo Babaji. The complainant and accused were friends. About six months ago the latter went to the former, and asked his friend to lend him the waist chain anklet, saying that he had to attend a religious ceremony. Complainant complied with his request. Accused subsequently pawned the ornament to a Marwari for Rs. 10 and absconded from Bombay. Yesterday morning, while walking along the Parel Road, complainant saw the accused, and handed him over to the Police. Accused denied the charge, and said that the complainant had given him the article to pawn. He did so and gave the money to the complainant. The charge having been proved, the accused was sentenced to one months' hard labour.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Mr. K. R. Cama, president, was in the chair.

The election of Mr. Khundubhoy G. Desai as a new member was announced.

Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy then read a very interesting paper on "Ordeal."

Dr. G. Waters, the past president of the Society was present at the meeting for the last time. The President on behalf of the Society wished him bon voyage and thanked him for all that he had done for the Society during his stay in Bombay. Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

T. W. G. Ulett was brought up on remand before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of cheating Messrs. William Watson and Co. The accused asked the magistrate to dispose of his case, as, he said, he had already been in jail for about a fortnight. Mr. Kursondas said he had no power to transfer the case to his own court from that of Mr. Slater, who was not able to attend owing to indisposition; or else the case would have been proceeded with. The hearing was then adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	5	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	28	7	34
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	4	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	7	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	9	15
G Mahim and Worli	22	12	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	23
Total	81	49	181
Total plague deaths to date	94,410	78,787	
Same date last year	82	78	238

BANDRA.

There were 2 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Wednesday.

SARDAR HASHIM KHAN, one of the most distinguished Afghan refugees in India, is now on a short visit to Simla.

THE statue of Sir Ashley Eden was placed on its new pedestal on the new site in Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, immediately opposite the Bengal Secretariat buildings on Monday. The spot chosen, though not quite so prominent as the old one at the north-west corner of Dalhousie Square, is suitable enough.

WE understand that Captain Henry, Commanding the Calcutta Light Horse, has sent a telegram to Lieutenant Herbert Pugh, D. S. O., congratulating him on behalf of the Corps, on the distinction bestowed upon him for services during the war. Lieutenant Pugh was a member of the C. L. H until he joined Lumsden's Horse.

THE movement for extending the operations of the St. John Ambulance Association to India has made good progress in the last few months. Thanks to the efforts of Major A. C. Yate, who has visited Calcutta, Madras, Baroda, Quetta, and other places in order to enlist support for his work. In Calcutta five classes have been formed; the Madras and South Indian Railways have taken up the matter in a practical way; the North-Western State line are prepared to move; in Baroda the outlook is satisfactory, while in Quetta a centre is being formed. Major Yate will doubtless have similar success in Bombay, which he visits next month on his way home. In London he will be in personal communication with the headquarters of the Association, and be able to explain his programme for India. He will return to this country in November, and there should then be every chance of the organisation proceeding rapidly. The necessity for work in India on the lines of the St. John Ambulance Association is generally acknowledged, and the support already given to Major Yate's scheme is of the most sympathetic kind. The Government and the military authorities will doubtless afford all the aid in their power, as the Army would benefit materially in case of war.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE sixty-third annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Institution, Appollo Bunder. Mr. F. Ritchie, Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co., and President of the Sailors' Home was in the chair. The following report of the directors, for the year 1900 was submitted for adoption:—

It is with the deepest regret that the Directors have to deplore the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburg) who was Patron of the Institution ever since the erection of the present Building, and was pleased to allow it to be called the "Royal Alfred" Sailors' Home. The total number of Officers and Seamen of all ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 38,876, the daily average being 106-51 against a daily average of 74-02 in the previous year. The greatest number in the Home at any time during the year was 267, the least 4. The crews of the following vessels of H. M.'s Navy were accommodated in the Home during the year:—H. M. S. "Pomone," 194 men of all ratings from 1st to 4th January, and from 15th September to 26th October; H. M. S. "Magdala" 26 men of all ratings from 20th to 26th January; 207 men from 30th July to 31st August, and 205 men from 10th to 14th September. H. M. S. "Assaye" 7 men from 20th to 26th January and also from 23rd September to 18th November; H. M. S. "Melpomene, 197 men of all ratings from 10th February to 19th March; H. M. S. "Marathon" 194 men of all ratings from 10th May to 14th June; H. M. S. "Sphinx," 54 men of all ratings from 27th September to 17th December. During the year 16 destitute Seamen were admitted into the Home and were maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master. There were 27 admissions into the St. George's Hospital of men of the Merchant Service. Men of H. M.'s Ships requiring medical attendance were treated by their own Medical Officer. There were no cases of contagious or infectious disease among the inmates of the Home at any time during the year and no deaths. Several Officers and men of the Merchant Service were maintained in the Home after their funds had been exhausted until they were able to obtain employment. The messing arrangements were carried out as in the previous year and gave satisfaction. The Library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The local daily newspapers have been regularly supplied to the Home and the Directors desire to thank the proprietors of the "Bombay Gazette" and "Advocate of India" for continuing to supply a daily copy gratis, and the proprietors of the "Times of India" have also supplied a copy of their paper at half-price. Mr. Claridge is entitled to the thanks of the Directors for continuing free of cost a copy of each issue of the "English Mail" as soon as it is published. The Directors also tender their best thanks to the Lords Commissioner of the Admiralty for their grant of newspapers and periodicals of the value of £12 per annum. The Directors also desire to thank the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty for their Donation of £20 to the Funds of the Home and in appreciation of the gift have purchased a piano which is placed in the Reading Room to be used in connection with concerts given by Ships' Companies, &c., for the amusement of the men residing in the Home and their friends. An harmonium is also in the Reading Room and is used for church service s on Sundays by the crew of H. M's Ships when located in the Home. The Home was inspected by the Officers Commanding H. M.'s Ships whose crews were accomodated in the building and by several ladies and gentlemen, some of whom recorded in the Visitor's book their appreciation of the arrangements made for the comfort of Seamen. The following changes have taken place on the Board during the year. Mr. I M. Shields resigned on his proceeding to England. Mr. I. M. Shields was for many years the Honorary Treasurer of the Home and always took the greatest interest in the affairs of the Institution. He was the President when he resigned and the Directors have placed on record their appreciation of his services rendered to the Home during his long connection with its affairs. Captain F. E. Hardcastle was elected a member of the Board in place of the late Captain A. C. Clerk. Captain T. Y. Greet, R. N., Senior Naval Officer of H. M.' Ships for the Naval Defence of India, was elected a member of the Board, vice Captain Fleet, R. N. The Hon'ble C. T. Burke was elected a member of the Board vice Commander George Wilson, R.I.M., resigned on proceeding to Calcutta. It is with the deepest regret that the Directors have to record the great loss the Institution has sustained by the death of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E, C.E., who was the architect of this splendid building, and who for many years was its President and always took the greatest interest in the affairs connected with the Institution. The Directors have to thank the Honorary Medical Officer for his continued gratituitous services whenever required. Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent of the Home, continues to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the Board.

On the motion of Mr. Westbrook, seconded by Captain Hardcastle the report of the directors, together with the statement of accounts, was received and adopted. A vote of thanks was passed to the friends who had so liberally contributed to the support of the Home and to those, who by their frequent visits had testified their continued interest in the Institution. Three of the directors, Messrs F. C. Hardcastle, W. G. Mayhew, and the Hon. Mr. W. G. Hughes were re-elected. It was resolved to invite Messrs. F. Ritchie, W. G. Mayhew and R. A. Jenkins to resume their offices of president, honorary secretary and Honorary treasurer, respectively. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Sayad Bade Saheb Pirzada and his wife, Bibima, were charged with cheating the complainant, Ashabai Malany, an old woman, with respect to Rs. 750. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin Barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute, and the accused were defended by Mr. Velinkar, pleader.

The complainant in her information stated that both the accused came and resided first in front of her house at Kasai Moholla and them in her own house. Accused No. 1 through the assistance of No. 2 persuaded the complainant to become his desciple. He represented that he was a Sayad of pure and direct line, and was quite proficient in the science of occult as well as spiritual powers. He demonstrated those mysterious powers by one day sitting before the complainant and invoking genii to bring fruits, sweets, flowers and a large quantity of cash. The large bundle of cash that was thus produced was given to the complainant to be kept in her cupboard. Subsequently it was taken from her. On another occassion he cut two pieces of paper of the size of a rupee and four anna piece, put them in a book, burnt incense and produced one rupee and four annas in silver. Then he persuaded the complainant to pay him Rs. 400. The complainant pledged her daughter, and daughter-in-laws, ornaments with a Marwari and gave Rs. 400 to the accused No. 1. The complainant's daughter was made to sit in "chilla" (a sort of ceremony) for 11 days. On the last day the accused told the complainant that "chilla" was spoiled, and money was lost. The complainant began to cry and demanded her money back. Thereupon the accused said the spirits were angry and they might do harm to the girl. He recited something and gave a lemon to the complainant's daughter for her safety. Then accused No I. began to vomit blood. He further represented to the complainant that unless second "chilla" was started he was going to die. Thus he so much threatned the complainant that he made her pay Rs. 350. When the second "chilla" began the accused said the time had come when the "genii" would be pouring the money in large quantity He said the room was small and therefore they would be betrayed. He therefore induced the complainant to send her daughter to Ahmedabad. It was then found that it was accused's practice to cheat people. Accused were arrested, at Ahmedabad and brought to Bombay. The information having been read over to the accused. Mr. Velinkar applied that accused be released on bail. They were admitted to bail in the sum of Rs. 750 each, and the hearing of the case was adjourned till the 4th proximo.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weary of Life. Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most despondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 16th April:—

Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 12th April 1901, forwarding an application from Messrs. Adarjee Dhunjeebhoy's Sons to clean, paint and repair vessels in the Merewether Dry Dock. The Engineer states that the applicants were granted a license in 1892 and are competent to perform the work.

Resolution.—A license may be granted for the year ending 31st March, 1902.

Submitted letter from the Commissioner of Police, dated 14th March 1901, forwarding for information a copy of the Crime Report of the Prince's, Victoria and Merewether Dock for the year 1900 made by the Suprintendent of Police "I" Division together with Statements A III & A IV and Statements C, offering remarks and trusting that the Board will consider the results obtained during an exceptionally trying year creditable to the Police.

Resolution.—The report is very satisfactory and the Trustees concur in considering the results creditable to the Dock Police.

Submitted Trustees Resolution, dated 26th February, 1901.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 6th April 1901, forwarding detailed plan and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 15,021 for the work of checkrailing and metalling the sidings between the two Docks, necessary provision for which has been made in the current year's Budget in terms of the Trustees Resolution quoted above, and requesting sanction to proceed with the work.

Resolution.—Sanctioned against the provision made under Item 3, Section I, Prince's Dock Capital Account of the Budget.

THE CUMBALLA HILL GUNS.

Read letter from the Port Officer dated 28th March 1901 reporting that the lascar of the Cumballa Hill Signal Station having been invalided the mail guns have not been fired at the station for the last seven weeks and as no complaints have been received, it is evident that the firing of the guns is not of much importance and proposing to discontinue the firing of the guns at the station.

"The provision in next year's (1901-02) Budget for maintaining the Cumballa Hill Signal Station is Rs. 294 only and includes Rs. 144 for the pay of a lascar to fire the gun.

It was proposed in 1893 to do away with this signal station but the Trustees decided to continue the mail guns.

In 1896, the Flag Signal was done away with and the Flag Staff removed.

Under the circumstances explained by the Port Officer it is propesed not to resume firing the mail guns. If this is agreed to it will later on be a question whether we should not dispose of the site. A plan of the ground belonging to the Board is attached. The area is 2,308 square yards."

Resolution. It is not necessary to resume the firing of the guns.

The site may in the first instance be offered to Government in case they have any use for it.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th April, 1901, forwarding a plan submitted by Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, showing the proposed boundary walls round plots Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34 and 35, on Apollo Reclamation, offering remarks and recommending that the plan which gives ample entrances to the different compounds be approved.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 11th April 1901.	Total from 1st to 11th April 1901.	For week ending 12th April 1900.	Total from 1st to 12th April 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	40	32	47
,, ,, out of	19	49	20	38
,, transported	13	24	4	14
,, attended to	1	3	3	5
,, warped	1	2	0	0

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM TIL.

A memorandum on the Sesamum (Til or Jinjili) Crop of the season 1900-1901:—

This memorandum supplements the final general memorandum, issued on the 19th January 1901, by (1) a report from Bengal which had not been received when the memorandum was issued and (2) the final estimates from Madras and the Nizam's Territory.

In Madras, the area sown with sesamum is estimated to amount to about 845,000 acres, which is a much larger area than the average for recent years. Extensive sowings have been made in the Circars, the Carnatic, Central, and Southern districts since January, in consequence of the exceptional rainfall, especially in February. The average yield, however, is still stated to be only 62 per cent. of an ordinary crop on the area reported.

In Bengal the monsoon rainfall was capricious and irregular, and, on the whole, the season was not favourable for oilseeds, which suffered from an excess of rain in many tracts, while in others they suffered from drought. The normal area under Sesamum is returned by the local authorities as 431,200 acres. Last year the area sown was 385,200 acres, and this season the area is large—392,600 acres—though still below the normal. The yield is estimated to amount to 82 per cent of a normal crop. Making the usual allowance for the tendency to under-estimate observable in many of the district returns, and in view of the nature of the season, it is anticipated by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture that 90 per cent of a normal crop will be harvested.

In the Nizam's Territory a few seasonable showers in January, which were badly needed, improved prospects, and the yield of Sesamum is very much larger than last year.

The estimates in the table appended to the final memorandum in January need modification in accordance with the foregoing reports, and a revised table is appended to this note. The general result for all the provinces from which reports have been received is:—

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years previous to 1899-1900	3,508,610	276,169
1899-1900	3,313,067	186,729
1900-1901	4,207,472	377,582

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director General of Statistics.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1901.

THE Tournament this year will take place in the week commencing Monday, 27th May. Entries close on Saturday, 11th May. Entrance subscription, Rs. 5 The winners are entitled to hold the Cup for one year in India. Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned. Rules 1900-'01.

L. W. D. EVERETT,
Hon. Secy. Hockey,
Bombay Gymkhana.

Mr. M. C. Turner has resigned his seat as a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Port Commission.

Two of the managing directors of Pattison and Co., whisky distillers, are reported to have been arrested on a charge of fraud in connection with the flotation of Pattison, Elder and Co., into Pattison's Limited. The latter showed a profit of £119,000 in the prospectus, which, it is represented, had really not been made.

A LONDON telegram, dated April 12, says that all the Devonport Flotilla of eight torpedo boat destroyers, recently sent on a three weeks' cruise, have returned to port, crippled. The Wave broke her back. One or two others were disabled by the leaky state of their condensers. Another proved to have insufficient engine power.

THE absurdities of the returns showing the number of persons and cattle killed in the Punjab by wild animals and snakes during 1900 are as striking as in previous years, remarks a contemporary. It is still considered necessary to inform the world by means of three special columns in the returns that wild elephants destroyed neither man nor beast, nor did man or beast destroy wild elephants. No birds were flying in the air, there were no birds to fly. The explanation is satisfactory, but hardly necessary.

THE Maharajah of Darbhanga has been appointed by H. E. the Patron, Vice-Patron of the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund." Subscriptions have now reached over 29 lakhs and among those who have contributed since the publication of the last list of subscribers are the following:—The Nawab of Junagarh and Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Bissasserdas, Kamptee, Rs. 15,000 each; Raja Ram Ranjan Chakrabarti Bahadur, Hetampur, Rs. 1,000; Kumar Mahima Naranjan Chakrabarti and Kumar Satya Naranjan Chakrabarti Rs. 250 each; Raja Sarada Narayan Singh, Serampur, and Shaik Bahaudinbhai Hasambhai, Vizir of Junagadh Rs. 500 each. Among others the following subscriptions have been received from the Army in India:—24th Bombay Infantry, Loralai, Baluchistan, Rs. 470, Political Officer, Khyber and Commandant, officers and men, Khyber Rifles, Rs. 445, 4th Bengal Lancers, Quetta, Rs. 406, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Bombay, Rs. 339. The L. M. S. Institution at Bhowanipore have collected Rs. 40.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 8th April, via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Metcalf, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 52 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr J Humphrey, Lieut Hislow, Lieut Parker, Mr T Wilson, Mr C Gray, 6 natives and 107 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Urlana s	Allen	Calcutta, April 8
	Khandalla s	Metcalf	Busreh, April 14
	Tokio s	......	Hull

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Amra s	Pigott	Colombo
	Fernmoor s	Williamson	Karachi
	Henzada s	Howlden	Calcutta, &c
	Simla s	Bayber	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Chanda, for Persian Gulf.
,, Sirdhana, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Caledonia, for London.
,, Karachi, for Havre and Hull.
,, Knarisbo, for Liverpool, Hamburg, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—2 hogsheads gin, D Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Lucknow s—5 cases soap, S Faizally; 1 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—25 cases gin, Treacher and Co.
Caledonia s—25 cases port and 12 packages medicine, &c. Treacher and Co; 25 cases ham, bacon and 4 cheese, Chas Philimore and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Egypt s—25 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.
Oriental s—25 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.
Aston Hall s—12 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—35 cases vermouth, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Franz Ferdinand s—42 bales paper, H Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Barbara s—1,530 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 93 bales wool, P A Dosul; 13 bales wool, E Sewjee; 20 cwt gum, G Sojpal; 23 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.
Scotia s—100 cwt old metal, K Keroba; 200 bales cotton, A E E Motiwalla; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macleod s—11 bales cotton, M Mooljee and Co.
City of Lucknow s—265 bags rice, S Cooverjee; 25 bales hides, Tyabjee and Co; 1,110 cwt hide cuttings, Croft Mody and Co; 112 cwt turmeric, S Megjee; 70 cwt turmeric, R Ludha; 2,080 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 30 cwt fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 17 bales skins, E Sewjee; 43 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 375 cwt gum, Govindjee Sojpal.

FOR HULL.

Kelvindale s—2,001 cwt castorseed, C Purbut.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scotia s—1,982 cwt castorseed and 10,950 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,450 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Foreric s—2,000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 102 cwt gum, J Premjee; 1,296 cwt castorseed, M Walabhdas and Co.
Clydesdale s—275 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 3,000 cwt crushed bones, M Jamal; 600 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 100 cwt myrabollams, Casser and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bohemia s—750 cwt myrabollams, Canjee Purbat and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri.
Kelvindale s—2,002 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 6,002 cwt poppyseed, 2,004 cwt linseed and 2,001 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 350 cwt myrabollams, K Purbut.

FOR HAVRE.

Karachi s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 17,763 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 8,000 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Macleod s—509 cwt myrabollams, C Purbut and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 90 bales hemp, D Balcrishna and Co; 414 bales hemp and 486 cwt gum, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 100 cwt poppyseed, and 350 cwt gum, Cosser and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—125 cwt olibanum, R Dossa and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 930 bales cotton, and 500 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 81 cwt turmeric, S Bhimjee.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—255 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Imperatrix s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Pekin s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Pekin s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Muke Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 50 bales cotton, C Macdonald and Co; 300 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.
Mazagon s—500 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 2,050 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—50 bales twist, R S N Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—162 bales twist, R S N Woonwalla and Co; 86 bales twist, N J Abraham.

THE services of Captain A. P. D. C. Stuart, I.S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MR. A. ROWLAND, Executive Engineer, second grade and Officiating Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Junagadh-Porbandar Railway has been granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs.

MAJOR W. H. BURKE, I.M. S., acting Surgeon to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, has been granted two months' privilege leave in combination with sixteen months furlough with effect from the 4th May.

AT the Calcutta High Court on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Sale, Mr. McNair applied for grant of letters of administration in the goods of the late Lord William Beresford on behalf of the widow, who is the sole executrix.

LIEUT.-COL. J. McCLOGHRY, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Karachi, has been granted privilege leave of absence (out of two months privilege leave earned by plague duty and forty six days ordinary privilege leave), in combination with furlough for a year and eight months with effect from the 1st May.

MR. E. C. COX becomes District Superintendent of Police in the Poona District, vice Mr. Kennedy. Mr. J. W. Fellowes acts as District Superintendent in the Dharwar District, vice Mr. Cox. Mr. J. B. Jenkins acts in the Kanara District, vice Mr Fellowes. Mr. C. S, Marston acts in the Ratnagiri District, vice Mr. Jenkins.

MR. G. C. O. BEAMAN, I.C. S., acts as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. H. Batty. Mr. J. C. Gloster, I.C.S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. Beaman.

THERE has been another extraordinary fall in temperature in the Punjab, many stations recording maximum and minimum temperatures from 15 to 20 degrees below normal. The day temperature during the last 24 hours averaged 13 degrees below normal over the province, and this may have been due to a heavy snowfall in Chitral or the mountain areas to its north.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY. THE 25TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk fall of pressure at Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Bangalore, and Bellary. A brisk rise at Jhansi and Saugor, and a slight rise or fall over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the Bombay Presidency. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

Both the day and night temperatures are much below the average in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 61° at Cawnpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy in Ceylon and Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Coimbatore, moderate showers at Calicut, and a few drops at Bangalore, Cochin and Colombo. Pressure is abnormally low on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and the southerly portion of the Bombay Presidency. Rain, in light showers, may be expected on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches	29·749
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air............	0·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of wind* ....WNW, NW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	243

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—April 24.

10 p.m.	81·3

THURSDAY—April 25.

8 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	86·6
2 p.m.	89·0
4 p.m.	88·9

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT. COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 26th April.

1. The following promotions are ordered in No. 2 Company:—Br C Chandler to be Corpl in No 4 Sub-dn ; Ag Br D Moffat to be Bombr in No 4 Sub-dn ; and Gr F Hainsworth to be Ag Br in No 1 Sub-dn.

2. There will be a Series of Lectures at the Byculla Headquarters commencing on Tuesday the 30th instant at 9 p.m. and every following Tuesday until further notice. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

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MODERN ABYSSINIA : By Augustus B. Wylde, with Frontispiece and a map.		
ENGLAND'S DANGER : The future of British Army Reform. By T. Von Sosnosky with Maps.	5	10
BRITISH POWER & THOUGHT: A Historical Inquiry. By the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning......	4	8
SAINT LOUIS IX OF FRANCE : The Most Christian King. By Fredrick Perry, M. A............	3	12
CARTOONS : By Sir John Tenniel Selected from the pages of Punch	2	3
BOXING : The Modern System of Glove Fighting. By Capt. W. E. Johnstone with 37 Illus.........	2	3
LORD ROSEBERY : Imperialist By J. A. Hammerton with Portrait	1	5
MY INDIAN QUEEN : By Guy Boothby with 16 Illus..........	1	10

NEW COLONIALS at Re. 1:10.
Gwynett of Thornhaugh, a Romance, by F. W. Hayes.
Street Dust and other Stories By Ouida.
According to Plato. By F. F. Moore.
The Silver Dove. By A. C. Iscbbold.
A Bicycle of Cathay. A Novel By F. R. Stockton.
The voice of the people. By Ellen Glasgow.
In his own Danger. By F. Baron Corvo.
The Church of Humanity. By David Murray.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANTHONY—April 20, at Fatehpur, the wife of Stanley E Anthony, Deputy Collector, of a son.

MAXWELL—April 19, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain W L Maxwell, 10th Bengal Lancers, D A A G, Sirhind District, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PRESTON—WILLIS—April 15, at Peshawar, by the Rev R Storrs, M A, G A Preston, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 40th Pathans, to Cecil Lucie, younger daughter of Major W Willis (retired), R M L I, Inspector of Prisons, Scotland.

TODHUNTER—LOSACK—April 15, at All Saints' Church, Srinagar, Kashmir, by the Rev C E Tyndale-Biscoe, C G Todhunter, Esq, I C S, to Alice Jane, eldest daughter of Captain Losack, late 93rd Highlanders.

DEATHS.

BUCK—April 13, at Lahore, Addie, the dearly beloved wife of William Buck, late Band Master, 24th P I.

GRAHAM—April 16, very suddenly, at Kodaikanal, the wife of Dan Graham, Tuticorin.

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Colaba Land and Mill Co.—We can only publish the letter above your signature.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1901.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY.

THE German Chancellor, Baron von Bulow, is terribly in earnest concerning the Dar-es-Salaam-Mrogoro railway. The survey for the line has only just been completed, and German East Africa must be in great straits if its salvation depends so entirely upon the construction of this railway. It has already a line running from Tanga to Pongwe which is being extended to Karagwe and that is sufficient to keep the territory alive. The Dar-es-Salaam project is not for the first time before the Reichstag, but that body contains so many representatives of the type of our own Little Englanders that it has apparently been found imperative that the Imperial Chancellor himself shall stand sponsor for the scheme. After the first discussion of the Bill in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag it was found desirable to make some alterations in it providing for the construction of the railway between Dar-es-Salaam and Mrogoro by a syndicate of banks. The capital to be furnished by the syndicate remains as before, 24,000,000 marks, upon which the Government was asked to guarantee an interest of nearly 3-4 per cent. In deference to the wishes of the Budget Committee it stipulated that the board of directors and the board of supervision shall consist entirely of Germans, and that the syndicate shall not alienate without the consent of the board of supervision any of the land concessions obtained from the Government. The proposed railway, as a correspondent pointed out in our columns some days ago, has a special interest for England, as it would constitute the first section of the line which is intended to connect the future Cape to Cairo line with the German East African coast. The German Government is very jealously watching all these little developments, encouraging her capitalists in every possible way, but invariably providing that foreigners shall be kept outside. In the case of the Trans-African Telegraphs, a German Company built the line at its own cost, and undertook to erect a further line connecting Rhodesia and British East Africa, but it was carefully stipulated that the line should become the property of and be maintained by the German Government. It is quite true that the British Uganda and Nyassaland routes will be serious rivals to the Dar-es-Salaam-Mrogoro. But there need have been no violent hurry among the Germans for the Nyassaland railway is still very much in the air. It was only the other day that a petition was sent home through the British Consul-General at Blantyre asking for a guarantee for the proposed railway between Chiroino and Blantyre. In it they represented that the present system of land transport of porterage by natives has become inadequate to the needs of the country, and is tending to the rapid depletion of the labour market—an evil which, apart from its injurious effects on coffee growing, the staple industry of the country, has so seriously impaired the import trade that at times many thousand loads may be seen lying for months on the wharves between Katungas and Chinde blocked in "transitu" through lack of labour. To the more far-sighted traders, as a "Times" correspondent observes, these delays present a graver aspect than that of individual loss or inconvenience, for they leave the little Protectorate exposed as a trade route to the rivalry of Portuguese and German enterprise. On the borderland the Portuguese administration is in full activity, and the natives from the Protectorate are crossing over, despite the hut tax, to support in alien territory those industries which are the mainstay of the Protectorate. The stream of labour is thus diverted, and the production of coffee, tea, tobacco, and fibre in British Central Africa is threatened with extinction. The construction of a railway, it is calculated, would place at the disposal of the industrial community more than forty thousand labourers annually and would set the planting industries on an assured economic basis. The project, it is urged, would possess no inconsiderable political importance as it would, if successfully carried out, effectively secure the British hold upon the Lake country of Africa. The line which is to connect the Upper and Lower Shirwa and open a thoroughfare for twelve hundred miles into the heart of the Lake districts is estimated to cost a hundred thousand pounds and the guarantee asked is but two and a half per cent. Founding their calculations on the imports and exports for 1899-1900, the promoters count upon a return of seven per cent. on the capital invested and maintain that, unless exceptionally bad seasons are met with, no call is likely to be made upon their guarantors.

Antarctic Exploration. THERE was recently launched at Dundee a ship which has been designed for a new Antarctic Expedition in support of which the British Government have made a considerable financial grant. The "Discovery," as the new vessel has been named will be commanded by Captain Scott, R. N., and will carry a strong staff of scientific officers. The ship has been built to winter in the Antarctic regions and she has been designed so that, if fairly and squarely gripped by the ice floes, she will be lifted out of the water. The interior arrangements of the vessel will be such that the members of the Expedition will have as comfortable winter quarters as are possible. In the intention that the "Discovery" shall winter in the South Polar regions the new expedition differs from that under Commander Borchgrevink which was carried south by the "Southern Cross." Borchgrevink and his companions spent a winter on land, hemmed in by immense ice fields, while their ship returned to Australia to wait until the spring and the break up of the ice permitted her to go back and bring home the members of the expedition. They spent a year in the regions near the South Pole and during the Antarctic winter they were as completely cut off from civilization as though they did not exist. Of their experiences during that trying time, Commander Borchgrevink gives an account in the "National Review," which will enable the voyagers of the "Discovery" the better to realise in anticipation the kind of life that lies before them in the frozen regions of the South. Monotony and solitude of existence are there more marked than in the Arctic Circle. There are no large mammals like the Polar bear, or the fox, the walrus or the musk ox and indigenous man finds no place in that mysterious continent. To resist the mental strain of appalling solitude and the depressing monotony of the life that must be led by members of an expedition in the Polar regions, Borchgrevink says, requires men with easy minds and good tempers. Successful or unsuccessful work, he adds, will greatly depend upon whether under the most unfavourable physical conditions the members will still maintain the full mental capacity for difficult work. "The strain and difficulties in the South are conspicuously much greater than in the North. The difficulties must needs be greater because the monotony is greater and the food supply less through the scarcity of life." That Borchgrevink and his nine companions were men of remarkable equability of temper is proved by the record of their life in the Antarctic. The leader of the Expedition was in this respect perhaps the most wonderful man of the company. Yet even he welcomed petty quarrels as a relief to the dreadful monotony of the life and often purposely fanned the flames of a heated argument.

After being landed by the "Southern Cross" their existence, he says, was essentially different from any experiences, which up to that time had been related to the civilized world. They were 2,500 miles South of Australasia, cut off by vast fields of ice and not knowing what natural forces they would have to fight. The severity of these forces increased from day to-day. Comfort is a matter of degree and members of the expedition found their greatest comfort in a wooden hut with a single room fifteen feet by fifteen feet. In this retreat there were ten wooden beds, a wooden table and a large camp oven on wheels. In winter the hut was snowed down, the entrance being covered with ten feet of snow and approachable only by a tunnel cut through the drift. This hut was secured to the ground by strong metal stays, and but for that anchorage explorers and house would have been carried away by terrific gales which rose to a velocity of over a hundred miles an hour. When members of the expedition, outside the camp, were overtaken by these anticylcones it was necessary to camp as quickly as possible. On these occasions a tent made of thick doubled silk was pitched and inside this refuge, enveloped in their fur bags the men were secure though uncomfortable. A number of these silk tents were taken with the expedition. They had a bottom of the same material and formed one whole which the wind could not get hold of. Usually the men were forewarned of the approach of a gale by a rapid rise in the temperature. On one occasion, however, Borchgrevink and the Finns who accompanied him were overtaken by a tempest when travelling into Robertson's Bay with sledges and dog teams. There were 84 degrees of frost and the wind blew so strongly that the men could not stand up. With great difficulty they pitched their tent, unloaded the provisions from the sledges and struggled into their sleeping bags, which having been weighed down by the provisions were frozen stiff and flat. Tent, sledges, and dogs were overwhelmed by the drift snow and inside their frail refuge it was difficult to maintain space enough for breathing purposes. To allow the snow to form around them they alternately stood on all fours and by thus taking their turns for three long nights and days they managed to exist. On Duke of York Island a fairly comfortable stone hut was constructed and near this the two Lapps with the party constructed a provision depot inside a large snow drift.

This was entered by a winding tunnel thirty feet in length and three feet in diameter, the winding nature of the passage preventing the drift snow from penetrating the interior. The Commander and others of the explorers had several marvellous escapes from death. Once the lives of five of them depended on a successful ascent of 5,000 feet from the sea, where the ice had broken under their sledges. The only chance was the ascent of a mountain range by an almost perpendicular ice swell and the party were saved by the coolness and skill of the Laplander Savio. The ascent was most perilous and roped together, with Savio leading and using a small ice axe, they worked their way up. At a point where further progress seemed impossible Savio unfastened the rope from his waist and with a quick rush across the steep slopes reached a projecting rock. The feat was successful mainly because of the speed with which it was accomplished. The rope was slung to him and thereafter the ascent was completed. Savio displayed his wonderful nerve and skill on another occasion when he fell head foremost into a crevasse in a glacier ; a distance of sixty feet. He was jammed by his shoulders, head downwards, against a small ledge and by skilful management he was able to turn and support himself by means of the ledge. Then with a strong penknife he gradually cut small steps for his toes in the wall of the glacier and worked his way to the top, by placing his toes in the steps and pressing his back agaist the other wall. He was hours in the glacier but came out alive by his own efforts. Again, the two Laplanders rescued one of the dogs from a crevasse, Must being lowered by his belt joined to that of Savio, and being hauled out by the latter, after recovering the dog. The risks far from daunting the explorers, are, writes the Commander, almost necessary to the human mind in those regions, the least variation from the ordinary routine being an entertainment. Chess, cards and minor quarrels were useful deviations from the terrible monotony, while the scientific members of the expedition made their investigations the chief interest of their life, each man doing his best to make his department perfect. When the first penguin arrived and the party, in need of fresh food, were about to have their first feed of eggs, the doctor implored the Commander not to permit anybody to eat the eggs. It would interfere with his scientific study of the party and the effects of a deprivation of albuminoids on the system. When the eggs came, however, the doctor as well as the rest was glad of the addition to the food supply. A little while before the time when the Expedition returned the leader had a narrow escape from being killed by a piece of falling rock which preceded an avalanche, and later on when open water became frequent Borchgrevink and Captain Jensen were nearly drowned by a wave caused by the plunging of an iceberg into the sea. The birth of an iceberg caused by a huge body of ice detaching from a glacier was announced by a tremendous roar overhead. As the berg plunged into the ocean a huge wave arose and overwhelmed the two explorers where they were standing on a low-lying beach. They were saved by clutching the rock towards which they were pressed by ice and water. Altogether life in the Antarctic circle does not wear an inviting aspect.

The Health of Bombay. A BIG drop has occurred in the death-rate for Bombay City, during the past week and we may hope that this is merely the beginning of a lessened mortality. The rate is calculated on the last census returns, which do not allow of a fair comparison with the death-rate in 1900, when the population was not only the same as now, but the town was crowded with famine refugees. The total number of deaths was 1,383, giving a death-rate of 91 per 1,000 as against 1,985 and 122·82 per 1,000. At this season last year small-pox and measles prevailed in epidemic form, while the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery were about four times in excess, but happily all these unpleasant sicknesses are now normal. Plague is subsiding, but the malignity of remittent fever is as intense as it was during the early weeks of the year. The greatest number of plague deaths occurred in Byculla district, and the disease is also very bad in Mahim, Parel and Warli. In the former area the death-rate is 213·56. The fatality of diseases of the lungs is also diminishing, being 323 as against 489 for the same week in 1900. The plague epidemic is making headway in Karachi and the disease is carrying off an increased number of victims in Cutch State. It has broken out with renewed violence in the Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country, but has not reappeared in Poona, where, however, many other diseases prevail.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 7 per cent.

MAJOR W. H. COSKERY, I.M.S., on return from leave acts as Civil-Surgeon, Ahmednagar.

MR. C. W. M. HUDSON, I.C.S., has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

CAPTAIN T. JACKSON, I.M.S., acts as Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, vice Major Barnett.

MR. A. E. L. EMMANUEL, I. C. S., has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

THE P. and O. Company's Chartered Steamer Vauxhall left Moji (Japan) for Singapore on Wednesday the 24th instant.

THE Kashmir tonga road, which was recently blocked by landslips, is now quite open and the tongas are running as usual.

MAJOR A. V. ANDERSON, I.M.S., acts as Civil-Surgeon, Nasik, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Major Collie.

MR. M. KENNEDY acts as Inspector-General of Police, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. E. Down or pending further orders.

THE weather at Simla is bright, but abnormally cold at night. Snow fell on the Mahasu ridges, six miles from the station, on Sunday.

MR. W. M. E. CLARKE, acts as District Superintendent of Police in the Belgaum District, vice Mr. E. V. Mackey, proceeding on leave.

MAJOR H. W. STEVENSON, I.M.S., acts as Civil-Surgeon, Karachi, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. J. McCloghry, or till further orders.

CAPT. T. JACKSON, M. B., I. M. S., acts as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, vice Major S. H. Burnett.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner for Bombay, vice Mr. W. L. Harvey, proceeding on furlough.

MR. H. M. GIBBS, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension of furlough up to the 30th August next on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN S. H. BURNETT, I.M.S., becomes Civil-Surgeon and Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum and Medical School Hyderabad, vice Major Stevenson.

IN modification of a previous order, Major M. A. T. Collie, I.M.S., has been allowed sixteen days privilege leave in combination with furlough for one year.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 23 was 1,383, giving a death-rate of 91·00 per annum per thousand as against 122·82 the corresponding period of last year, and 78·30 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 220 died from fevers ; 459, plague ; 6, small-pox ; 3, measles ; 4, cholera ; 149, phthisis ; 52, diseases of the nervous system ; 174, affections of the respiratory organs ; 54, diarrhœa ; 17, dysentery ; 34, still-born ; 86, old age and debility ; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 37 ; Brahmin, 42 ; Lingaet, 5 ; Bhattia, 9 ; Hindu, of other caste, 843 ; Hindu low caste, 145 ; Musalman, 229 ; Parsee, 26, Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 32 ; Eurasian, 7 ; European, 3, Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 246, as against 196 the corresponding period of last year, and 167 the average over the past five years.

THE FUTURE OF WINSTON CHURCHILL.

WINSTON THROUGH BOER SPECTACLES.

ENGLISHMAN, twenty-five years old, about 5ft. 8in. high ; indifferent build ; walks a little with a bend forward ; pale appearance ; red brownish hair ; small moustache, hardly perceptible ; talks through the nose ; cannot pronounce the letter S properly ; and does not know one word of Dutch.

Such is the official description of Mr. Winston Churchill in the "Hue-and-Cry" of the Boer authorities issued at the moment when he had managed to escape from the prison at Pretoria. It is not altogether correct, for, except to Boer eyes, the build of Mr. Chuchill is not indifferent ; on the contrary, though slight, it is graceful and alert. In some respects, however, the description is strikingly correct, and shows both how quick is the observation of the Boer and how marked are the characteristics of the young man. Especially is the statement correct that Mr. Churchill walks "a little with a bend forward." That, indeed, is the most characteristic thing in his whole make-up.

A YOUNG MAN IN A HURRY.

You see this bend forward not merely when he walks but when he is seated ; as he is just behind the Treasury Bench, and seems to be listening eagerly—and with hot assent or ardent dissent—to everything that is going on, it gives him the appearance of a young panther ready at any moment to make a desperate spring. It is indicative of a nature full of impatience, ardour, and ambition ; as I said when describing him first, it betrays the young man already in a hurry. At the same time, one must acknowledge the fine self-restraint, which enables Mr. Churchill to conquer his evidently fierce desire to be in the rage of battle ; and to bide his time.

HOW FAR WILL HE GO ?

There is no young member of the House of Commons at this moment whose future is the subject of more frequent debate and of wider interest. That he has a future nobody doubts ; he is predestined to early official employment ; and after that, it all depends on himself how far he will go. He brings to political life many personal as well as hereditary advantages. Above all things, he is absorbed in his work. Never did a man enter the House of Commons more completely absorbed in his ambitions, in his career, in himself. All that he has gone through hitherto has been but as a preparation and an education for a political and Parliamentary career.

NERVE AND "PUSH."

That eager bend forward of the head, that intense interest in all that is going on, are all proofs of this absolute and thorough absorption in the House of Commons. It is one of the curious proofs of the ascendency he has already exercised—and personal ascendency is one of the greatest forces in making a political career—that already he gets other men of the same age to accept his superior claims. As an example : there were other young members who wanted to speak in the Colvile debate—and who had some right to do so because of their personal experiences in the Army. Mr. Churchill asked one if he would oblige him by trying to catch the Speaker's eye before dinner as he did not want to speak till late in the evening. The debate went on and took unexpected turns ; and then Mr. Churchill asked his friend not to rise after dinner, as he might be cut out. In both cases the friend complied. Few are the men who would have the courage to make the request ; fewer still would have the ascendency to get the request granted.

HEAD—AND HEART ?

Has the young man heart as well as ambition ? There you find different answers. Strangers think him too self-absorbed to care for any other human being. But intimates tell of many instances of real good feeling—as for example, when he went and laid some flowers on the grave of an old nurse to whom he had been much attached and who had been good to him in his childhood.

FATHER AND SON.

As to his appearances in the House up to the present, I rank them as distinctly better than those of his father. Lord Randolph Churchill was a distinctly poor speaker when he started in 1880—which was the time he really began to speak—and it was not till he had trained himself by speaking every night for five years that he came to be really effective. And even then he never struck me as a great speaker—his speeches read better than they sounded. The one speech of his that I thought wonderfully effective was that on the Parnell Commission after the exposure of the Pigott forgery ; and even that speech was marred by one coarse expression. It was force of character and a certain intuition rather than great intellectual powers that gave Lord Randolph Churchill his great place in Parliamentary history. Indeed, it is almost as hard to explain to anybody who did not know him the ascendency of Lord Randolph as to explain that of Mr. Parnell ; in both cases it was the curious indefinable and indescribable thing which Americans call by the name of magnetism.

LORD RANDOLPH'S IGNORANCE.

Young Winston Churchill, on the other hand, seems to me to speak always well—with a certain hesitation that reminds one of the father, with a certain lisp which is not altogether unpleasant ; but with a facility and correctness of diction and even with a fluency which were not in the speeches of the father, in his earlier days at all events. The son has this enormously great advantage, too, over the father—that his training for political life, has been much better, much more thorough. Lord Randolph was incredibly ignorant when he began his Parliamentary life. I don't know whether the story is true or not ; but it is said that he thanked Sir Henry Irving very much when he saw him play Hamlet ; it was the first time he had ever known the plot of the play ; he had never read it.

Once, too, I remember seeing Mr. Gladstone open his large ox-eyes—to use a Homeric figure—wide with astonishment when Lord Randolph, in the course of a speech, mentioned a writer whom he described as "Ori-i-gen." "Who ? Who ?" asked Mr. Gladstone, with a comic assumption of ignorance. "Ori-i-gen," repeated Lord Randolph Churchill—adding, "A Father of the Early Church"—about as unlikely a personage for Lord Randolph to be acquainted with as one can imagine. And when he took to work and to reading, it was, after all, Blue Books and Order Papers that he studied—not life or literature. I don't believe he knew the career even of Lord Beaconsfield, the founder of the creed to which he afterwards gave his adherence, for I remember his telling me that among the books he had taken with him to Brighton on a short Parliamentary vacation was a biography I had written of the great Tory leader, and evidently most of the facts I had brought out were new to the devoted follower.

HIS SON'S TRAINING.

As to Mr. Winston's knowledge of books I know nothing ; but he has had the severe training of life and men which, to my mind, is much better. And it is quite plain from even a brief conversation with him that he has the observation and intelligence to take full advantage of the tremendous opportunities he has had in this direction. I never got a more real conception of what the feelings of men in a battle are like, than I got from just five minutes' talk with Mr. Churchill. And nobody who read his letters from South Africa can deny him fine and very remarkable powers as a writer. I don't think his father, with all his gifts, could have written so well.

DEFECTS AND QUALITIES.

The faults in Mr. Churchill's character, that are suggested, will either pass with time or help him when he is in a position of command. It may or may not be true that on one occasion he requested that Lord Kitchener should be brought over to be introduced to him ; and that at a time when the one was already a famous general and the other was still a subaltern. But even if it be true, it shows that tremendous self-confidence and self-assertion which must be in the blood of a son of Lord Randolph ; and believe me, that of all political talents, self-confidence is the most valuable and the most triumphant.—M. A. P.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., of his office, as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

RAILWAY GUARANTEE ASKED FOR.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Count von Bulow in the Reichstag is strongly supporting an imperial guarantee for a railway from Dar-es-Salam to Mrogoro. In a speech made to-day, he said that the salvation of German East Africa depended on this line, otherwise all the trade would go by the British Uganda and Nyassaland route.

LATER.

The Dar-es-Salam Railway Bill has been referred to a Committee of the Reichstag.

Herr Richter, in the debate on the subject, adduced figures to show that it was impossible for the line to pay.

MORE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Eight hundred International troops under Colonel Radford left Shanhaikwan to punish the band which attacked the Punjabis and killed Major Browning. They met the enemy in force and killed 50 of them.

The British had six, the Japanese two, and the French one killed.

The enemy fled to the mountains closely pursued.

Major Browning's body was recovered.

The British found nineteen Krupp field guns buried near Shanhaikwan.

FIGHTING AT FUNING.

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Telegrams from General Gaselee give the following account of the affair of April 20th :—

In consequence of the appearance of robber bands in the country north of the railway between Lanchow and Cenwangtao, one hundred men of the 4th Punjab Infantry under Major Browning, were despatched to Funing where they encountered 1,000 men, well armed. Major Browning and one sepoy were killed. Lieutenant Stirling was slightly wounded, also six sepoys of the detachment. The detachment fell back upon Funing, the enemy pursuing. On news of the fight being received the remainder of the 4th Punjab Infantry, under Colonel Radford, were ordered out, and the enemy retired to Tutouying. They were mostly mounted men. Colonel Radford's partly arrived at Funing on the morning of the 21st, and were joined in the evening by 100 men of the 6th Jats, one squadron Jodhpore Lancers, and 200 Japanese. Railway posts were at the same time reinforced. On the 22nd Colonel Radford's column, which had been joined by one company of Zouaves, advanced and took possession of Tutouying near the great wall to the north of Funing. After considerable resistance the enemy dispersed into the hills. The following casualties occurred :—Wounded, 6 sepoys, 1 French, 2 Japanese. Tutouying was destroyed on the 23rd. The operations are being continued.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been read a second time in the House of Commons by 279 against 122.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The betting at the start on the City and Suburban was 9 to 2 on Australian Star, 25 to 1 Amurath, 9 to 2 Alvescot. Fifteen horses ran.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

THE P and O Company's S. S. Egypt with the homeward Mails of the 20th instant arrived here at 11 p. m. yesterday.

SUEZ, APRIL 25.

THE P. and O. Company s. s. "Arabia" with the outward Mails of the 19th instant left here at 1 a. m. to-day.

HEAVY SNOW IN CHITRAL REGION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

A Chitral telegram to the Meteorological Department reports heavy snow in that region and Northwards towards the Pamirs. This is believed to be the cause of the cold wave now passing over Northern India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S STAFF.

The following are confirmed on the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief: Major Burt, Military Secretary, Capt. Beatty, Interpreter, Capt. Watson, A. D. C., and Lieut.-Colonel Kay, Surgeon.

Major Burlton, D. A. A. G., Musketry, Poona, is granted one year's leave home.

Lieutenant Dickson, 1st Cheshires, resigns his Commission.

Brigadier-General W. Hailes, Commanding the Allahabad District, goes on two months' leave on Monday. Colonel Coxhead, R. A. will command the station in his absence.

Colonel J. F. Supple, R.A.M.C., having arrived from South Africa on the 23rd instant, assumed charge of the Office of the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Nagpore Districts, on the 24th idem.

A Brigade Division of Horse Artillery has now been formed at Mhow, the R. H. A Battery formerly at Kirkee having been moved there. Consequently Lieutenant-Colonel Suart, Commanding the Royal Artillery at Kirkee, has been transferred to command the Brigade Division at Mhow, while Lieutenant-Colonel Bannister from the latter station goes to Kirkee to command the Field Artillery there. Captain Sandys has been appointed Adjutant of the Brigade Division at Mhow.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, APRIL 25.—Abbott, Colonel, Bengal I.S.C., proceeding out of India, from Delhi.

Chesney, Captain, Punjab 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, on leave, from Abbottabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line Steamer "Safari" left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 24th instant at noon via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s, s.s. "Natal" left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 24th instant at 6 p.m. and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 30th inst., early in the morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Annam which left Bombay on Thursday the 11th instant at noon arrived at Marseilles on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 7 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

3 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 9-16
Bar Silver	24 4-16

FURTHER HONOURS.

THE INDIAN LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London on the 24th April, says :—The following are the chief war honours of Indian interest :—

Knight Commanders of the Bath :—Major General W. F. Kelly, Colonel E. W. D. Ward, Major General J. Wolfe-Murray, General Brabant and General Dartnell.

Companions of the Bath :—General Baden-Powell, Lord Downe, and Lord Stanley, Earl of Erroll, Colonels Neville Chamberlain, Inigo Jones, Duff, Broadwood, Wade, Trotter, Ridley, Rhodes, Kekewich, Plumer, Alderson, Spens, Pitcher, Rawlinson, Maxwell, Dawson, Bayley, and Thorneycroft. In all 160 officers become Companions of the Bath.

Companions of St. Michael and St. George :—Generals Barton, Hart and Dickson, Colonels Harvey, Cooper, Napier and Gorringe, and Major Edwards.

A total of 100 officers receive the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George.

Companions D. S. O.—Prince Alexander of Teck, Lord Talbot, Viscount Milton, Lord R. W. Manners, the Earl of Kerry, Viscount Crichton, Count Gluchen, Colonel Hunter Weston, Majors Hume, Goulbourn, Poore, Lambton and Farse ; Captains Sherston, Minchin, MacAndrew, Molyneux and Lieutenant Williams, The last four belong to the Indian Staff Corps. In all there are 300 Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

The chief promotions notified are :—To be Lieutenant-Generals :—Generals Lord Kitchener, Sir A Hunter, T Kelly-Kenny and Hon'ble. N. G. Lyttleton.

To be Major-Generals and Generals—French, Pole-Carew, E. O. F. Hamilton Bruce Hamilton, S. W. G. Nicholson, Smith-Dorrien, Lord Dundonald, Paget, Charles Knox and Colonel Kitchener, all retrospective.

Royal Aides-de-Camp :—The following are appointed Royal Aides-de-Camp :—Colonels G. E. Harley, Broadwood, Plumer, Dederson, Spens Pilcher, Park and Cowan, the last five also receiving Brevet Colonelcies.

The following receive Brevets.—To be Brevet Colonels—Lieut-Col. E. C. Knox and Charles Lambton. To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels :—Majors Wimston, O. Heary, Younghusband, T. Capper, Thorneycroft, Nicholson, Cookson and Wicham. To be Brevet Majors :—Captains Prince Francis of Teck, J. M. Camilleri, C. H. Gough, Waterfield, Macconaghey, D. Maxwell A. Maxwell, Lord Hech and Lord W. Cavendish Bentinck. After May departmental promotions and 200 grants of Distinguished Conduct Medals will be announced. The list concludes with supplementary despatches. Lord Roberts, referring to Colonel Girouard, commends his administrative and organising power, his unflagging energy and invaluable services in directing the railways. Major Birdwood's Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy is under consideration.

DEPUTY CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR BOMBAY.

Captain R. S. Muter, R. E., on return from leave is appointed temporarily Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bombay.

OPENING OF THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

It is expected that the Kalka-Simla Railway will be opened for goods traffic in March 1903, and for passenger traffic in October, 1903.

SEVERE HAIL STORM AT JAMATRA.

GREAT LOSS OF HUMAN LIVES AND OF CATTLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

A terrible "Tornado" accompanied with torrents of rain and hail passed over Jamatra Station on the afternoon of the 21st instant. The storm was so severe that it has demolished almost all the mud huts and houses, leaving behind only the stronger built ones. The corrugated iron roof of the Railway Station waiting-room and verandahs of many of local traders' shops were blown away. Telegraphic communication between Bodma in the west was interrupted. So far as local inquiry goes, some six lives have been lost and some seven or eight men have been severely injured and are now being treated at the local dispensary. Three of these men are in a precarious state. The loss of life among cattle has been great.

The "Tornado," which came suddenly, lasted only a few minutes, but in that time it caused great damage. Then rain set in, accompanied with a heavy fall of hailstones, some of them weighing quarter of a seer. It was hailstones that injured and killed the cattle. The result is deplorable. The poor are suffering much for want of shelter and food.

Sub-divisional Officer, F. R. Godfrey, is taking a lively interest in relieving the sufferings of the poor. He convened a meeting for the purpose of raising subscriptions from Zemindars and wealthy residents. A good sum was subscribed and proposals have been made to collect more.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP CARTHAGE.

The Hospital ship "Carthage" with same staff of Medical Officers and Assistants will leave Calcutta for Hongkong on the 29th instant.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM CHINA

The transport "Amta" will leave Calcutta to-morrow for Hongkong and will return with the Mailer Kotla Sappers and Miners and the Bekanir Imperial Service Troops.

MR. MACLEAN PETITIONS LORD CURZON.

Mr. F. A. Maclean, late an Income-tax Assessor in Calcutta, who was recently suspended without being given an opportunity of being heard and afterwards removed from the service, though the charge brought against him is alleged to have been unfounded, has submitted a petition to the Viceroy. He had served Government for over twenty five years.

MR. REILY AT THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Mr. Reily's appeal to have the charges against him quashed came up for hearing at the Calcutta High Court to-day, before Justices Amir Ali and Pratt. Mr. Gilbert Henderson, who appeared for the appellant contended that there was not a single statement in Mr. Pennell's judgment specifying the offences with which Mr. Reily stood charged and that there were absolutely no grounds for the suggestion of perjury. Their lordships said they would deliver judgement to-morrow.

CERTAIN CURE FOR SMALL-POX.

A correspondent writes to a local paper :—"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if cases of small-pox cannot be cured in three days, simply by the use of Cream of Tartar—One ounce of Cream of Tartar dissolved in a pint of hot water, drunk at intervals, when cold, is a certain and never failing remedy. It has cured thousands and never leaves a mark. Never causes blindness and avoids tedious lingering. It may also be used to purify the blood.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

IN an age when patriotism is expressed by the Chartered Company and power by the Billion Dollar Trust, when no principle must be preferred to material success, and when material success is often the acquiescence in the abolition of the rights of minorities, what may be called the professional conscience is as suitable a subject for drama as any other influence in men's lives. The dilemma to which the drama can point the contrasts is presented almost to every one. Every man has to decide at what point he will refuse to allow private convictions to be swamped by professional expediency. The theme has been used as one part of the motive of Brieux's brilliant play, "La Robe Rouge," performed at the Paris Vaudeville last year. It is used as the central interest in Max Dreyer's "Probekandidat." Here the victim of the tyranny of the majority is a young schoolmaster, Fritz Heitmann, who has had the temerity to include the work of Darwin in his teaching of natural philosophy, and is consequently accused of attempting to cast doubts in the minds of his young pupils of the scientific validity of the earlier chapters of the Book of Genesis. He is presented with the alternative of a public withdrawal of his opinions or the dismissal from his post, and consequently, among other things, the loss of the lady he wishes to marry. He consents to recant, but cannot bring himself to speak a lie in the face of his pupils, and leaves them instead, with a farewell exhortation to pursue their studies on the lines which he has laid down for them. The conviction that some of the seed that he has sown will bear fruit in the future consoles him for the loss of his livelihood and his love. The scene of the speech to the pupils is well constructed in its contrast between the young man himself on the one hand, and the bigoted directors of the "Realgymnasium," and his secretly sympathetic but outwardly submissive colleagues on the other. Its elements are dramatic, even melodramatic, and it was acted last night by Herr Hans Andresen in a way which drew a spontaneous round of very well deserved applause. This contest between what is intended to be a narrow form of religion and a vaguely described philosophy, which is referred to in general terms as "Darwinismus," seems to be a favourite with German playwrights. It forms part of the theme of Hauptmann's "Lonely Lives," which the Stage Society produced this week. In neither case is the discussion suggeted by the dramatist of the smallest value philosophically. In each case the writer has but the vaguest notion of the opinions which he intends his characters to advance. But this is quite immaterial to the drama, which consists, not in the discussion, but in the emotional situation created by a man making a sacrifice for what he believes to be true. The acting of "Der Probekandidat" depended mainly on Her Andresen, who acquitted himself excellently. But the whole company gave valuable and capable support, especiall that capital comedian, Herr Worlitzsch, in the character part of a drunken father, Fraulein Else Gademann, as the heroine, and Herren Max Behrend and Julius Hollet as the two cautious colleagues—parts, by the way, excellently drawn by the author.

The production of "The Bennets" at the Court on April 2nd would go far to justify two apparently paradoxical general statements about the theatre. First, that an audience can be genuinely entertained by work which lacks the most important qualities of drama and second, that actors who have acquired the resource and variety that are instilled by a course of Shakespearean repertoire, are at least as competent to appear in modern comedy as actors who have done nothing else all their lives. Miss Rosina Filippi, who is responsible for the transference—it is too direct to be called adaptation—of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" to the theatre, describes the result on the programme as a play without a plot." It is, in fact, scarcely a play at all. It lacks not only plot, but clearness of motive, even coherence and conciseness in its individual scenes. It is saved by dialogue which is not only distinguished and interesting far above the average on its own account, but is full of character in every line. Miss Filippi has taken the bold course of transferring the words almost direct from the book to the stage, and she is justified in her boldness by the fact that Jane Austen's writing is essentially dramatic; not only dramatic as Dickens, in the sense of striking a sharp contrast and an individual note of character in a single sentence, but because the contrasts of the character are expressed in dialogue, and not—as often with Dickens—in description. The "Bennets," then, in spite of the undramatic quality of its structure, and the inordinate length of at least one of its scenes, has a quality of comedy which entirely satisfied its select audience of yesterday afternoon. And it was capitally acted. Apart from Miss Filippi herself, who played Mrs. Bennet with all her well-known art and a debutante, Miss Winifred Mayo who played Elizabeth with delicacy and charm, if with some lack of confidence, the important parts are played by members of Mr. Benson's Company. Mr. Lyell Swete as Mr. Collins, Mr. Arthur Whitby as Mr. Bennet, Miss Olive Noble as Jane Bennet, Miss Constance Robertson as Lydia Bennet and especially Mr. Harcourt Williams, who played Mr. Darcy with great sincerity—all combined to illustrate the value of a training such as Mr. Benson company almost alone in London can afford.

The performance of "The Man of Destiny," by Mr. George Bernard Shaw, at the Comedy Theatre, on March 28th proved decidedly interesting and Mr. J. T. Grein and the "Sunday Special" newspaper, who were responsible for it, deserve to be congratulated. The play is certainly not the best that Mr. Shaw has given us. In some ways it is one of his weakest. But, like all its author's work for the stage, it has a humorous absurdity, a frank appreciation of the farcial possibilities of life, which make it a pleasant relief from the ordinary conventional drama of to-day. Those persons who saw the piece when Mr. Carson played it a year or two ago in the suburbs, and those who have read it in "Plays, Pleasent and Unpleasant," will remember the central situation on which the action turns. Napoleon the first is in the midst of his Italian campaign. He is waiting for an officer with letters and despatches. The officer, one of those delightfully stupid officers whom Mr. Shaw's armies contain in such abundance, arrives, and informs the fuming Man of Destiny that the dispatches have been wheedled out of him by a youth of engaging appearance. Now it chances that a young lady, also of engaging appearance, has halted at the inn where Napoleon is staying. The officer recognises her to be the youth in disguise, and denounces her to his general. Napoleon demands the despatches ; the lady declines to give them up. He tries threats, she cajolery. At last, perceiving that the game is up, she surrenders her prize, but declares that one of the letters compromises Bonaparte's own wife who has been carrying on an intrigue with Barras. Bonaparte, seeing the scandal that must ensue if he reads the letter, the duel, the ruin to his career, bids the woman take it, and be gone. By this time, however, she is thoroughly out of temper and declines to do so. It is a pretty piece of farcial complication, and as the solution of the difficulty is arrived at without great skill on the author's part, it need not be given here. The play, as a whole, however, seasoned as it is with gibes as things in general, and at soldiers and Englishmen in particular, makes quite an agreeable entertainment. It was excellently acted. Mr Granville Barker, one of the cleverest of our younger actors, played the part of Napoleon with much skill and humour, and as the whole production had been superintended by him, its success must be mainly placed to his credit. Mr. H. de Lange, always excellent in light comedy, was delightful as Giuseppe, the voluble Italian, who preferred innkeeping to governing an empire. Miss Margaret Halstan looked and played charmingly as The Lady and Mr. Charles Goodheart was good as the fatuous lieutenant. The performance was very well received, and a call for the author produced a speech from Mr. Shaw.

We now have definite news of the future engagements of M. Jean de Reszke. Herr von Gross, as the representative of Frau Cosima Wagner, has been in Paris during the past few days in negotiation with M. Gailhard, the manager of the Grand Opera, for a special production of "Siegfried" at that house, and both the manager and Frau Wagner greatly desired the co-operation of M. Jean de Reszke. The date of prot duction has been fixed for about Christmastide, tha leaving plenty of time for the elaborate rehearsals which the management of the Grand Opera insist upon. M. Gailhard accordingly telegraphed to M. Jean de Reszke at New York, offering him an engagement to create in Paris the role of Siegried, and on Friday the great tenor replied, "J'accepte avec joie." Mdlle. Aekte has, at Herr von Gross's request, been assigned the role of Brunnhilde, M. Delmas will be the Wanderer, M. Renand will be the Alberich and M. Lafitte the Mime. This, it is assumed, will put an end to the suggested autumn season under Mr. Grau at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, and it also necessarily will prevent M. Jean de Reszke from accepting any engagement for the United States next winter. Thus the rumour that Mr. Grau had suggested to the management of the Metropolitan Opera House the desirabiltity of having a less expensive company is partly explained. Both M. Jean and Edouard de Reszke have had rather a severe touch of influenza in New York and the great tenor, at any rate will doubtless be glad of a rest for his voice until the end of the year. "Siegfried" is to be mounted in Paris with the utmost magnificence, and indeed, with the exception of Dr. Saint-Saens' "Les Barbares," which is adapted to a story by Sardon, and will be mounted early in the autumn the preparations will occupy the resources of the Paris Opera House for practically the whole of the latter part of the year.

It is always matter for regret when Mr. Cayley Robinson sends nothing to the London Picture exhibitions ; and of his earnest and thoughtful picture would have helped to redeem this 115th show of the British Artists from much of its accustomed dullness. In spite of the careful work which Sir Wyke Bayliss, the president, throws into his pictures, notwithstanding the academic scholarship which distinguishes all that he paints, he is apt to leave us somewhat cold and unmoved. This year he exhibits a most painstaking study in oil of the interior of Louvain Cathedral. The contrast of sombre columns and the lofty vaulted roofs with the glow and colour of the stained glass is well rendered, and it is impossible not to admire the work and feel respect for the worker. When working in water colour he seems a little freer and less laboured, and it is interesting to compare his methods in the "Louvain Cathedral" and in the drawing of "The Basilica of St. John Lateran, Rome." Amongst the many landscapes in the exhibition, those of Mr. Footett stand out for their audacity. He is an impressionist by inclination, and has the defects of his qualities, but he commands attention. His "Autumn Gold" is a little too solid in execution, but quite successful in colour. More daring and more interesting is "The Sower"; the ploughed field of the foreground is blood-red with the light of the setting sun, which is not represented in the picture, and the red light from the field is caught up, as it were, and reflected in the great white clouds in the sky. It is not easy to say whether such an atmospheric effect is strictly accurate ; we should have thought that the field could hardly have glowed in so striking a crimson without imparting a redder light to the clouds ; none the less, the picture is full of promise and originality. More imaginative and romantic, though perhaps less true to nature in lights and colours, is the same painter's "Passing of Arthur," a moonlit piece of blue and yellow.

Mr. Graham Robertson has made a bid for success with his "Rabbit Hutch," but has hardly attained it. A few blotches of light paint on the little girl's face and the rabbit's head are not sufficient to impart into the picture the dance and play of sunlight which are evidently intended. Mr. Spenlove has several good landscapes both in oil and water colour but his "Farm Road," fine, strong painting though it be, is rather careless in execution and by no means up to the pitch of his best work. Mr. Walter Fowler, Mr. Leslie Badham, and Mr. Lenfesty all exhibit landscapes of no little beauty and showing skill and knowledge of paint. Miss Iso Rae's "Winter Evening" is muddy in colour and rather awkward in composition, but her small interior called "The Story-book," with a little girl reading, has considerable merit and interest. Amongst the portraits, most of them poor and uninteresting, are two which stand out above the rest. The one is a delicately painted picture of "A Lady in Grey," by Mr. Borough Johnson, and the other is "Mrs. Harold Burks," by Mr. J. J. Shannon, A.R.A., a graceful composition full of the charm which makes Mr. Shannon so popular a painter of women. Mr. Hunter's portrait of "Ashkenazim, Jew of Jerusalem," is a powerful piece of painting but rather ghastly in colour. This, like Mr. Footett's pictures, will be improved by the mellowing hand of time, and a coat of varnish. In the vestibule is a series of humorous sketches in oil and water colour by Mr. Tom Browne, which seem a little out of harmony with the somewhat sober contents of the galleries.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

DESPITE predictions to the contrary the chainless bicycle does not appear to be making much headway in this country. It is granted that we have on the English market specimens of the chainless machine made in as perfect a form as is possible, but for all that the machines of this type seen about are very few and far between. There are undoubtedly many advantages to be gained by using a chainless machine but the general direction of opinion is that one great militating feature is the harder drive. People find that it is easier to drive a bicycle by means of a chain than by means of bevelled cogs no matter how accurately and scientifically the latter may be disigned and made.

The National Cyclists' Union held its annual general meeting last Saturday at the Inns of Court Hotel when the report of the general committee and the balance sheet were considered. A profit of £210 has been made on the year's working which raises the assets of the Union to £1,210, a very satisfactory state of affairs. The Council decided to sever the Union's connection with the International Cyclists' Association, thus making it permissible for riders who competed on the continent last year in future to take part in any races held in the British Isles. Another attempt was made to give a further dig at amateur sport by a proposal brought forward by the Birmingham centre to prohibit pacing in amateur events. Fortunately this was lost, as it would be a shame to further cripple amateur racing just when there seems a remote chance of a revival in this direction.

Rogues and sharpers seem to find a happy hunting ground in the cycling world for following their nefarious vocations. We heard of a somewhat remarkable system of fraud in connection with cycling which was practised on the friends of a wheelman who was touring. When stopping temporarily at an hotel he became acquainted with a stranger who managed to secure certain particulars including the tourist's private address. The next day the friends at home were much concerned by receiving a telegram conveying the intelligence that he had come to grief, was without funds and requested that a remittance might be sent on at once to a given address. This was done and it was not until some little while afterwards that the tourist and his friends discovered that they had been victimised by an audacious trick on the part of the stranger referred to, who had made use of the knowledge he possessed in the heartless manner described.

People are beginning to wonder where are the cross frame safeties that enthusiasts have been telling theny are being turned out in hundreds from the makers. Although getting on in the spring, and the fine days bringing with them numerous cyclists, we have noticed very few bicycles of the new pattern about. Wheelmen who indulge in the somewhat expensive luxury of buying a new mount every year with a view of being in the fashion will doubtless decide on a cross frame safety, but the great majority who rides his machine until all but the worn out and then sells it to save the expense of a burial, will stick to the diamond frame, which is infinitely neater and sufficiently strong for all purposes. On the race path it is doubtful whether the new frame will be popular; racing men find that the vibration from a diamond frame safety is bad enough without the extra rigidity of the cross frame.

The Highways Committee of the London County Council has been considering the suggestions made by the Right Hon. A.J. Balfour as to the solution of the housing question of the London poor. It will be remembered that Mr. Balfour suggested the use of public motor cars to ply at a very cheap rate of fare between London and the surrounding suburbs. The Highways Committee considered that the solution offered was not within the range of practical politics. They could not promise the radiating roads, but they would seriously consider the question of providing municipal motor cars, although they expected to receive great opposition to any such scheme by the existing lines of omnibuses.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

ALTHOUGH indoor entertainments in this hot weather are a considerable trial the second concert of the season given by the members of the Bombay Philharmonic Society drew a fairly large audience to the Town Hall yesterday evening. The programme was interesting and having regard to the temperature in the Hall, had the further merit of not being too long. The first part was Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer" given by the choir. Miss Proctor, who did so well in the performance of the "May Queen" sang the soprano solos very admirably. The chorus, though not so numerous as on the occasion of the first concert, was efficient and directed by Mr. Faulkner. Mr. Faulkner gave an effective rendering of the music. Mr. Faulkner opened the second part of the programme with Bluementhal's ever charming song "May Queen," which he sang with all the taste and power which the Bombay public have by this learned to expect from him. His success was acknowledged by very great applause. A pretty song of "Spring" by Henschel was very nicely sung by Mrs Tullock and Mrs Macbeth and Messrs Astell, Bayley and Hill contributed an instrumental quartett for piano and string. The movement on "Andante Cantabile" from Quatnor No. 4 by Beethoven was very artistically played, the contribution eliciting considerable applause. In the absence of Miss. Whyte, Miss. Proctor appeared a second time. She gave M. Valerie White's "Three Little Songs," the second and third being contributed in the first instance and in response to undeniable demands for more, she gave the first number of the set. They were all very charmingly rendered. The end of the programme was reached with a very capital rendering of "Dio Possente, Dio d'Amore" from Gounod's Faust by Mr. T. W. Bickel. Altogether the concert was enjoyable and despite the heat the audience were throughout ready to demonstrate their appreciation. The accompanists were Mr. Faulkner, Major Jennings and Mrs. Macbeth,

INDIAN CRICKETERS I HAVE MET.

I.

SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

DURING the course of the last thirteen years, it has been my good fortune to have seen more of India than usually falls to the lot of the exiled Briton, and being a devoted admirer of the national game and all pertaining to it, I have never missed a chance when at the various places of importance, of seeing and playing in all the matches possible. In this way I have been able to see in the field all the great exponents of the game, with whose names most lovers of the game are familiar, from Simla to Tuticorin and from Calcutta to Bombay and Karachi. The principal cricket centres in India are Calcutta, Simla, Lahore, Bombay, Poona, Karachi, Madras, Ootacamund, and Bangalore, and it is at these places that we find most of the players who are known to fame in the game out here. Perhaps of all the great players in India at the present time, the name of C. T. Studd will be best known to cricketers generally. This great all-round player was, I need scarcely remind lovers of the game, the best known of the famous cricketing family of that name in the early eighties, of whom the others were J. E. K., G. B., E. J. C., H. W., and R. A. First at Eton and Cambridge University and afterwards in Middlesex M.C.C. Gentlemen and Players matches and in matches against the Australians, C. T. Studd built up a reputation in first-class cricket as an all-round player that has only been equalled by W. G. Grace, Allan Steel, and a few others. Up to 1886 no English team would have been representative without him and he might have gone on playing in first-class cricket up to now had he not gone to China towards the latter end of 1887 as a lay missionary. As it was, he practically gave up the game from that time as far as English cricket is concerned, and during the twelve years he was in China, he had no opportunities of donning flannels. The first occasion on which I saw C. T. playing was in 1883 at Old Trafford for Middlesex against Lancashire. Both teams were very strong in those days as in the Middlesex ranks, there were in addition to C. T. his brother S. B., I. D. Walter, A. J. Webbe, G. F. Vernon, T. S. Pearson, Hon. A. Lyttelton, A. P. Lucas, E. M. Hadow, and J. Robertson, while Lancashire had Allan Steel, Vernon Royle, A. Appleby, E. B. Rowley, A. N. Hornby, Barlow, Pilling, Robinson, Watson, Briggs, and Nash. On the occasion, in question, C. T. put on nearly a hundred runs for his side in the first innings, and followed this up by a fine bowling performance, making a draw of a match which at one time looked an easy win for Lancashire. His batting in particular was a treat to witness. For over two hours and a half, he defied all the bowling resources of the Lancashire team which included men of the calibre of Appleby, Watson, Nash, Steel, and Barlow, at that time five of the best bowlers in England. I saw C. T. twice again after that at Lords, and then for fifteen years never saw him until last year when for a short time at the Eden Gardens ground he treated a few admiring on-lookers to a sample of his form against ordinary bowlers at the nets. His form struck me as being as good as ever. The same nicety of judgment in bringing off his favourite strokes was there and his hitting had lost nothing in power. It is not many players who can give the game up for nearly fifteen years and then return and take their place in the front rank. That C. T. Studd is still a sound batsman we have been afforded ample evidence in his recent performances at Ootacamund and at Poona last year, and were he to return home now with practice, would prove a valuable acquisition to any first-class county team. He has, I believe, given up all idea of returning to China and intends settling down here in missionary work.

C. T. is not the only member of his family out in India, as an elder brother E. J. C., who gave up the game years ago has been settled in Behar for many years, where he owns an indigo concern, With him is his son E. B. T. who created such a sensation in Calcutta in 1899 by scoring 209 for Behar Wanderers v. Calcutta. E. B. T. Studd, who received his cricket training at Eton, has been for the last two years one of the mainstays of Behar cricket, and it is no exaggeration to say that he is at the present time the best batsman in Bengal. He has inherited all the cricketing abilities of his family, and has a style which strongly resembles that of G. B. Studd. Lovers of the game who witnessed his great display at the Eden Gardens ground shortly after he arrived in India will not readily forget it. Unfortunately his appearances in Calcutta cricket are likely to be confined to the annual visit of the Behar Wanderers team.

R.

COMMANDER G. S. HEWETT, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 15th May or subsequently.

THE Hon. Sir Arthur Trevor, K. C. S. I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 1st proximo.

THE Chota Nagpur Automobile Company having examined the routes to Hazaribagh, intend starting a service of motor cars almost immediately, the roads being in a fairly serviceable condition.

MR. W. L. B. SOUTER, Superintendent of the Agency Police, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave from the 2nd May or subsequently. Mr. F. M. H. Vincent acts during Mr. Souter's absence.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES, I.C.S., has been appointed a member of the Sub-Committee for vernacular examinations of the Central Committee for departmental examinations, vice Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S.

MR. R. E. HOLLAND, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as first Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 12th March.

MAJOR J. G. HOJEL, I.M.S., acts as Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, during the absence of Major Barks, Major Baker, I. M. S., holding charge of the office in addition to his own duties until Major Hojel joins.

SOLDIERS AND ROMANCES IN EVERY STYLE.

CALLUM BEG has brought out a vivid account of the soldier's daily round in a small and well illustrated book called AT HOME WITH TOMMY ATKINS. (a) Now that the private soldier has had a year's continuous fighting and marching and skirmishing, the public opened its eagle eye with regard to him, and noticed the pluck, endurance, and high courage that he has displayed. While that interest and appreciation are at their height "Callum Beg" strikes in with a general account of "Tommy's" doings in peace, when home service limits him to a barrack life. The cover of the book is cunningly devised. It displays the Union Jack, held open by English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh soldier hands, the writer doing even justice to all four national sections of the Army. The first part is devoted to recruiting and the recruit, and the advantages and disadvantages of the soldier's life are explained. Advice is tendered to the inexperienced raw lad, and what he may expect if he keeps clear of the shoals and quicksands of temptation is painted in distinct colours. Promotion, he is told, is speedy and sure, "indeed, there is nothing to prevent a well-disposed and intelligent man from rising, at least to the rank of sergeant, before he has completed three years' service with the colours." We read of the amusements provided for Tommy's often ample leisure, for his day's work is not a long one. Barracks always boast a library, a room where billiards, bagatelle, draughts and other games are possible, a coffee-bar for the temperate and a canteen where a good bill of fare can supplement the rations. In most regiments there are company and regimental cricket and football teams, and contests are arranged through the seasons for both. There is often a difficulty in gaining recruits ; in 1899 7,106 recruits were sworn in at St. George's Barracks (London) the largest, but not the only recruiting centre in England, from which the young soldier is, after all preliminary examinations are successfully passed, sent off to the depot of the special regiment he is drafted into. From that time Callum Beg sketches his life, his daily work from Reveille to Roll-call, the drill and discipline, direct and indirect, which the recruit goes through until he is a seasoned soldier, erect and alert, and his weekly menu that varies with each day. The less agreeable but inevitable part of the soldier's life, is connected with "orderly room" duties either as guard or as prisoner. There are many "crimes," small and great, which bring Tommy into the category of prisoner. But he can also attend school and make up the gaps in his intellectual education if he likes. This attendance at school is regarded as humiliating by most soldiers, which is a pity. Nor is the Barrack hospital a favourite with the soldier. He, as a rule, hates to "report sick" and would as soon spend a day in the guard-room as in hospital. There are, of course, "shammers" who take as long a spell of loafing in hospital as they can, but they are not the stuff of which the ordinary hearty Tommy is made. The recreations of the private are easily attained. He is given greater facilities for amusement than most people. Besides football, with chances of exciting inter-regimental contests and cricket in summer, fives, tug-of-war, boxing and all the exercises of the military gymnasium are given to him for next to nothing. Altogether the soldier can, if he likes, have as good a time as any other workman. Once a year he has his period of "Field Training" when, camped out, the regiment goes through every sort of practical war game, tent-pitching, bridge-building, railway construction, and other field works. Life on a transport is perhaps hardly to be included in the peace programme of the soldier as it is preliminary to fighting. As a rule, he hates it so much that the relief experienced on reaching the scene of operations starts him very willingly in camp life. Some chapters of this book are devoted to military types and the idiosyncrasies of soldiers, the Gentleman Ranker, the Deserter, the Grumbler, the Married Soldier, the regimental loafer, and others are all there.

A new six-penny edition of Tolstoy's works is published by The Free Age Press. In RESURRECTION,(b) Tolstoy strove to write a work that would reach the people. Not quite satisfied with his first rendering of an actual occurrence which is the foundation of the story, he re-wrote it two years ago and devoted the proceeds to helping the Doukhobors the Caucasian sect who refuse to fight or to learn to fight, and who were for long persecuted in consequence. The subjects which are introduced in RESURRECTION embrace every large subject. Tolstoy leaves no great question neglected. The incidents give him ample opportunity for discussing Government, the doctrines of non-resistance, militarism, the serf question, capital punishment, prison, luxury, Christianity, and many other vital questions, in his own vigorous artistic manner. His work during the first publication in serial parts suffered much from the strict press censor in St. Petersburg. Whole chapters disappeared, others were ruthlessly cut down. Before the story, hacked about as it was, could appeal to non-Russians, it had to be translated, and here again it suffered. Foreign translators do not find him easy to render, and editors and publishers raise objections. By the time we outsiders get at Tolstoy, he is reduced from a fiery philosopher to a misunderstood writer. The effort to get RESURRECTION published as he wished was not abandoned by Tolstoy. His artistic conception of the work was a lofty one. To carry it out, surrounded as he was with difficulties and relentless and powerful critics, was almost impossible. But it has been done almost to the author's satisfaction and we know that we are reading a book that embodies thoughts and beliefs for which the writer is ready to suffer persecution and to die. The plot is unusual and not a particularly pleasant one. It deals with problems that people generally ignore, or at all events keep in the background. The hero—a Russian Prince,—wakes up to a sense of having done wrong and though he stifles his conscience for some years, his sense of justice can no longer be kept inactive, once he realises the injury he did to the maid, who takes the principal part in the tragic story. The course he adopts is unusual, and absorbs all his time and thoughts for many months. His self-sacrifice, though not accepted, is thorough. It is equalled by Maslova's who, in spite of the degradation in which she has lived for years, resolves on leading not alone a good life, but one that requires heroic courage to rise above the misery and humiliation in which as a justly condemned convict she finds herself. Tolstoy manages to convince the reader that both she and the Prince honestly and without any romantic self-deception strive after an ideal which the ordinary observer would suppose quite invisible to the mental eyes of either. He shows us all the good that survives years of self indulgence in natures not altogether depraved, and again, perhaps a little bitterly, displays the utter hollowness that he descries in the virtues of many of the strictly sedate and respectable members of Society, or the frivolity and emptiness of the lives of his fashionable friends. Perhaps some day Tolstoy may find hidden virtues in them, too, and write a novel giving them credit for some good and solid qualities. Meanwhile, though we may smile at the quixotic interpretation of duty held up to this erring world in RESURRECTION, we must admit that its interest is unflagging and its philosophy consistent. Nekhludoff acts in an ideally Christian manner in a professedly Christian world, and finds none but condemned convicts to approve. Maslova rises from the ashes of her sin to serve her time as a criminal. While we read we think how impossible it is to work out, though it is strictly in accordance with the teaching we have all had from childhood. Tolstoy, the artist, makes this contrast between the ideal and the actual distinct and glowing.

In EBEN HOLDEN, (c) Irving Bacheller works out the experiences of an old man and a small boy who started on an expedition through the North Country after the ruin of their home in Vermont. They ran terrible risks to life and limb, Eben Holden, the jolly old man, rising always to the difficulties of the situation. He was one of those people who are good, but not too good. As he said himself, to a casual acquaintance who remarked, on seeing him give a man a licking he richly deserved, "I declare, I thought you was a Christian."

"Am up to a cert'in pint, Can't go tew fur, not'n these parts—men are tew powerful. 'Twon't do less ye want t'die sudden. When he begin poundin' uv me, I see I wan't egzacly prepared. For one thing I think if a man'll stan still an' see himself knocked into the nix' world, he's a leetle tew good fer this."

In this spirit Eben Holden went through the world and helped Will the small boy along till h was strong enough to stand by himself. The story is told by Will. It is a struggle with hard work and hard weather, with many a kindly soul to help on the way. The shrewd North American wit enlivens the pages, and the pithy wisdom these old pioneers express comes from brains that had to shape out their own fortunes, and the saws and sayings are the distilled essence of the experiences that cost them well-nigh everything, but through which they came at last richer not alone in vocabulary but in all that makes life worth living. Eben taught Will many things. The younger man was to be a farmer if he showed grit in that direction, but his first unaided purchase of a horse proved utter unfitness for dealings of the sort. The horse turned out to be a hopeless whistler, undrivable and unridable after the first ten minutes. Uncle Eb managed to turn the tables on the seller in a manner that, Christian as he was up to a certain "pint," left even the astute horse-dealer a final loser not only in credit—that mattered little—but in cash too. And then Uncle Eb uttered these words of wisdom for Will's benefit :—

"Kind o' resky business buyin' hosses. Got to jedge the owner as well as the hoss. If there's anything the matter with his conscience it'll come out in the hoss somewhere—every time. Never knew a mean man t'own a good hoss. Remember ' boy, 's a lame soul thet drives a limpin' hoss."

And it was decided that Will must have "an education er he'll git t' the poorhouse some day sartin." There are war experiences and journalistic wanderings and love's hopes and love's despondencies all written of in pleasant fashion, giving the reader true glimpses of the vivid life that ruled in the sixties and seventies in America.

The time when dreams and wraiths and ghosts were common experiences and haunted chambers were avoided in big rambling country mansions is almost departed, and harsh realism rules this age. When we want a ghost now we get the Psychic Society to inspect him and we make him answer to our summons almost as if he were in an automatic penny-in-the slot machine. THE LUCK OF A LOWLAND LADDIE (d) by May Crommelin has for hero Jock Ramsay, the seventh son of a seventh son, who is of course marked out for something quite apart in the matter of fortune. The day he is born his father is burnt to death in a fire which destroys the family house, this in spite of the fact that he too, was a seventh son. An old wandering, wise crone, foretells at Jock's hurried christening that at seven years, twice seven years, and thrice seven years, of his life, he will contend with fate, will run great dangers and will possibly have great luck. His mother is much impressed with this prophecy, and watches him carefully at all these periods. Strange things happen to him, ghosts do not neglect him, weird revelations are made to him, and altogether, in addition to a very active and busy boyhood, he has a more than ordinary share of the unexpected in his twenty-one years of life. Then, however, begins a painful struggle, not due entirely to occult influence. There is an evil genius, a designing girl who has had the folly to fall in love with Jock, though he is utterly indifferent to her and she undoes all that friendly fortune seemed inclined to do for him. The complications that ensue are terrible, poor Jock has a real bad time which it takes all his lowland pluck to battle through. Elsie, his cousin, is the heroine, and a charming one, without whom the book, as well as Jock's life would be dull and insipid. He has to be satisfied with her memory for many long days, while he wanders in distant lands hunting fortune. The interest in the story is well kept up by events that follow each other in rapid succession, the ghostly prophecies working out in a very human fashion in the end.

We have in THE INVADERS (e) by Louis Tracey, the story of a marvellous achivement. In one day an efficient German and French force has landed in England, travelled in an orderly manner on English railroads provided in all cases with railway tickets—third-class—to centres such as Liverpool, Birmingham Burton, Warrington, &c., and without exciting anything but surprise, arrived at their destinations in sufficient numbers to seize effectively on all munitions of war, on all railway and telegraph stations, wagons, rolling stock and supplies, before the astonished people could organise anything like an armed resistance. The invaders mercilessly shot down all who refused to obey them. Once the position was grasped, the people rose to the occasion, and deeds of bravery resulted in unexpected victories over the allies. The invasion is worked out in all directions, all arms taking part in the campaign. Fights between squadrons on the sea are fearfully exciting, the combatants being well-matched, and the little torpedo boats have a brilliant career of their own which is duly chronicled. The crux of the position is that most of the British troops being busy in South Africa and in China, the Germans and French saw their opportunity, and crossed over to the hospitable British shores in khaki and great coats giving rise to no suspicion or uneasiness. Louis Tracy gives considerable life and reality to his incidents, and though the invaders are somewhat melodramatic in their actions, he shows what might be done by an energetic enemy entering and finding the Island fast asleep and trusting implicitly in peaceful appearances.

In THE IVORY BRIDE, (f) Thomas Pinkerton puts life into a sort of fairy legend, in which Italy, Germany and Scotland are intermingled. Princesses and Poets are scattered generously through the family of the hero. He dreams from early infancy of a dead and gone and marbled ancestress and devotes his thoughts to her and her alone. Being poor, though proud, he is ready to draw his sword in the service of any one who will ensure him adventures and a busy life. When his distant cousin, the Princess Huldine Pecchi of Castelforia, demands his help, he readily places himself and his martial gifts at her disposition, and is soon in the thick of exciting events. Less than a year suffices to organise her army, and to win daring victories, and gives him time to love and be loved by two very opposite natures. Indeed our hero does not show himself above the weakness that besets most victors, for it is not his fault that he does not wreck his happiness by being caught in the toils of the fascinating but dangerous Huldine. The casual and unimpassioned reader cannot help seeing that he tries gallantly to make the best of both worlds, so to speak, and accepts the devotion of two princesses with a fair measure of impartiality. Huldine's husband, Prince Pecchi, is an amusing old cynic, who does not rule his wife in the very least. The art of war as practised by the hero is very good fooling. The swing and go of the whole story is well sustained and there is not a heavy sentence in the book.

A sixpenny edition of I. Zangwill's CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO (g) is a boon to a large class of readers whom the former eight reprints cannot reach. William Heinemann is to be thanked for this new departure in paper cover and double column pages. To those who want to study the Jews as they now exist in the East End of London, in Whitechapel, Zangwill offers a living picture full of action, of the chosen people as they lead their busy, sordid, eager lives in that district. The sons of the Covenant, and those who were not "froom" are side by side in business but not in pleasure, they struggle with the forces outside of them, and in the midst of their own tragic squalor, and perpetual grinding poverty keeps some faint shadow of an ancient high ideal before them. Romance is not unknown, dreams of what might be, visit them though the sweater and the daily worker take and give precious lives in the effort to keep body and soul together. Into all the humanity of the society gathered in the London Ghetto, Zangwill enters with zest, he pictures it in all its unlovely detail, touching it here and there with a magician's wand, drawing forth the bright skeins of romance that run for a time through the dullest and hardest of lives. It is a pleasure to read over again so powerful a book, to realise that in it we have a masterhand that with unerring touch fills his canvas and shows us the men and women of Jewry as they live and move and have their being.

A collection of short stories, THE STRENGTH OF STRAW, (h) by Esme Stuart are by no means dull reading. The first and most mysterious is perhaps the least good. "His English Wife" who sacrificed herself to save her husband, and then asked him with her dying breath to forgive the man that shot her, is a very pretty story. "The Night-Boat from Boulogne" is most exciting in which another devoted wife turns detective to save her husband's reputation, and we follow her in her short but perilous adventures with considerable interest. "A Deserted Hotel" is a weird tale with a ghost in it, but it manages to wind up in an entirely human manner. "Wanted, a Cook" is an amusing episode with a tourist for its central figure. "Snuff, an Episode" is a pretty but most sad little tale of a faithful dog and a warm-hearted boy who both come to tragic ends. The other stories are equally good. Esme Stuart can make very excellent bricks from almost any clay.

(a) AT HOME WITH TOMMY ATKINS by Callum Beg. Gale and Polden, 2 Amen. Corner, Paternoster Row. London.
(b) RESURRECTION by Leo Tolstoy, The Free Age Press, Christ Church Hants, Simpkin, Marshall and Co. Ltd., London sixpence.
(c) EBEN HOLDEN by Irving Bacheller.
(d) THE LUCK OF A LOWLAND LADDIE by May Crommelin.
(e) THE INVADERS by Louis Tracy. Bell's Indian and Colonial Library.
(f) THE IVORY BRIDE by Thomas Pinkerton.
(g) CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO I. Zangwill Frederic Warne and Co., Bedford Street, Strand, London Gd.
(h) THE STRENGTH OF STRAW by ESME Stuart. Long's Colonial Library.

SIR ARTHUR TREVOR, K. C. S. I.

SIR ARTHUR TREVOR, Public Works Member of the Council of the Governor General, vacates his appointment on the 1st May next, hands over the portfolio of the department to his successor, and retires on pension. A largely attended farewell dinner was given at Simla on the 20th instant, to Sir Arthur and Miss Trevor, when a goodly portion of Simla society testified their esteem for the departing Public Works Member. Although during the last five years, Sir Arthur Trevor has been working in the Bengal Presidency, we claim him as a Bombay man. He heads the list of Bombay Civil Servants, and may aptly be styled at present the father of the Bombay Civil Service, which he joined forty years ago, that is in August 1861.

From the date of his arrival in this country to the date of his appointment as Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Surat in April 1862, Sir Arthur Trevor was permitted to study Hindustani at Surat. In the following two years, he worked as Assistant Collector at Ahmedabad and Kaira, and was in October 1864 placed temporarily under the Survey Settlement Officer in Gujarat. He then acquired considerable experience of City Survey duty, and having worked zealously as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Surat, Kaira, Thana, and Satara till April 1869, he proceeded to Europe on two years' furlough from January 1871 to the end of December 1872. On his return to this country, Sir Arthur Trevor served in the different grades of Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Khandesh, Nasik, the Panch Mahals, and Surat, until February 1875, when he was transferred to the Panch Mahals as Collector of Stamp Revenue, Agent to the Governor, Panch Mahals, and Political Agent of Narukot. There was a turning point in Sir Arthur Trevor's career in September 1876, when he entered the Bombay Customs Department, in which he worked energetically for some thirteen years continuously to the great advantage of the State, during which period the revenue shewed a growing increase. Entering the department as acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium, he was promoted to the highest office in the department in the course of a few years. In November 1876, he officiated for a few days as Collector and Superintendent of Stamp and Stationery, and for a few days in January 1877 as Municipal Commissioner at Bombay. Sir Arthur had another furlough to Europe from January 1882 to April 1883; and after his return to this country, was in May 1863 appointed to act as Commissioner of Customs and Salt Revenue, and Collector and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery in addition to his own duties. From July to September 1888, Sir Arthur Trevor acted as Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce. In the last mentioned month, he was confirmed in the office and was also appointed British Delegate under the Goa Treaty. In May 1889, Sir Arthur was transferred to Sind to act as Commissioner; and was confirmed in the office of Commissioner in Sind in November 1890. Two years later, he rose to the highest post to which a Civil Servant could aspire, and was in November 1892 appointed Member of Council at Bombay. By the Birthday Gazette of May 1894, the honour of a Companion of the Star of India was conferred upon Sir Arthur Trevor. For six months, that is from April to October 1895, he officiated as temporary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India during the absence of Sir Charles Pritchard. On his return to Bombay, he obtained six months' leave on medical certificate from November 1895 to April 1896, and while in transit, was appointed to the substantive post of Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in succession to Sir Charles Pritchard in April 1896. Sir Arthur Trevor's valuable services in many fields of activity found fitting recognition by his being appointed Knight Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1898. In July 1899 while on furlough, he again obtained the portfolio of Public Works Member of the Council of the Governor-General, which he has continued to hold up to date.

WEDDING IN MR. ADENWALA'S FAMILY.

ON Wednesday evening, a marriage was celebrated at Allbless Baug, between Mr. Shavakshaw Cowasjee D. Adenwala and Miss Avabai Dadabhoy M. Jejeebhoy. The Adenwalas are well-known in Bombay, at Aden, and on the Arabian coast and at Zanzibar, as very extensive merchants, shipowners, Government contractors and general agents. The bridegroom is one of the sons of the late Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, and the bride a daughter of Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, one of the agents of the Jubilee Mill. Both the families of the contracting parties are well-known in Bombay, and are held in high esteem by the Parsi community. The bridegroom is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw and Brothers, who have branch firms in Bombay, Aden, Hodeida, Berbera, and Zanzibar. They have several small steamers and steam launches which ply for passenger and trade purposes on the north-east coast of Africa and southern ports of Arabia. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Hormasji Cowasji, is Consul for Portugal at Aden. The ceremony was solemnized in Allbless Baug, the bride's party having temporarily taken up this place for the purpose. The bridegroom with his family and a host of invited guests formed a procession and walked over from Tardeo to Allbless Baug in Charni Road, headed by two bands, the procession presenting a most picturesque aspect. On reaching Allbless Baug, the ceremony was performed by Dastoor Kaikhusro Jamasp Assana and Erward Rustomji Burjorjee, the family priest of the bridegroom. On the conclusion of the religious part of tying the nuptial knot, valuable presents of jewellery, ornaments and silk dresses were exchanged on behalf of the marrying couple, after which the bridegrom with his party returned to his bungalow at Tardeo, where the guests were treated to a sumptuous dinner, and afterward entertained with music and a theatrical representation. The guests on the birde's part were similarly treated at Allbless Baug. At midnight the same religious rites were performed, and the party broke up about two o'clock yesterday morning.

RACING AT NEW MARKET.

THE CRAWFURD STAKES.

THE Crawfurd Stakes (handicap) of 15 sovs each 10 ft., or 5 only (both forfeits to the fund) with 300 sovs added; second to receive 50 sovs; winner after 4th April, at noon, 5lb. of a handicap 7lb., of any two races or one of 500 sovs 10lb. extra. Brethy Stakes Course, 6 furlongs.

LONDON, Wednesday, 17th April 1901.

Mr C S Newton's ch h Lord Earnest, by Enthusiast—Lady Kendal, 5yrs, 9st .... Maher 1
Major Eustace Loder's b f Lutetia, by Pontiac—Luella B. 4yrs, 7st 9lbs .... Reiff 2
Mr J Craig's ch c Carlekemp, by Tanissary—Mascara, 4yrs, 7st 5lbs .... Clemson 3

(Winner trained by Blackwell.)

Betting: 100 to 7 against Lord Earnest.

Won by two lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

The Craven Stakes of 500 sovs., added to sweepstakes of 10 sovs., each for starters, the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; for three year olds; colts 8st. 10lbs., fillies and geldings 8st. 7lbs.; winners of 100 sovs. 3lbs., of 500 sovs. 7lbs., twice of 500 sovs. or once of 1,000 sovs. 10lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5lbs.; entrance, 5sovs. An. M.

LONDON, Thursday, 18th April 1901.

Mr. Russel's bg Rigo, by Buccaneer—La Gitana .... Madden 1
Sir J. Blundell Maples' bc Champagne, by Florizel II—Honey Cup .... Loates 2
Mr. Theobald's ch c Patronious, by Isinglass—Spoleta .... Reiff 3

(Winner trained by J. Waugh.)

Betting: 3 to 1 against Rigo.

Won by a head; twelve lengths between second and third.—"Asian."

THE VICEROY AT THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

SPEECH ON MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

AT the Strachey Hall, Aligarh, on Tuesday, His Excellency the Viceroy received an address from the Trustees, touching on the origin and objects of the College.

His Excellency the Viceroy, replying, said :—

Gentlemen,—Since I have been in India I have had a most earnest desire to visit this College, and see with my own eyes the work—a work, as I think, of sovereign importance—that is being carried on within its walls. This desire was stimulated by the acquaintance that I was fortunate enough to make with your late and first principal, Mr. Theodore Beck, during my first summer in Simla. Mr. Beck was a remarkable man. He gave up a life and career in England and devoted himself to the service of the Mahomedans of India, and to the making of the fortunes of this place. There burned within that fragile body—for when I saw him, the seeds of his early death had, I suspect, already been sown—the fire of an ardent enthusiasm, for which, in his own student days in England, he had been notorious among his friends. But experience had tempered it with

A SOBRIETY OF JUDGMENT

and a width of view which, coupled with his high moral character, must have supplied an inestimable example to his pupils in this College. As I followed his body to its grave among the Himalayan deodars I felt that I was paying such small tribute of respect as lay in my power to one who had both been a faithful friend to the Mahomedans of India and a benefactor of the common weal. I afterwards had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of your present principal, Mr. Morrison, upon whom you have passed so high a eulogy, and who is so singularly qualified to carry on the work that Mr. Beck began, and I promised him that I would visit the College as soon as I could. I made the attempt last autumn upon my return northwards from a famine tour in Guzerat. But I was informed that the College was then in vacation, and inasmuch as to come to Aligarh while the teachers and the boys were away would be like going to see the play of Hamlet on the stage with part of the Prince of Denmark left out, I decided to postpone my visit till the earliest favourable occasion. This has now come, and I shall regard the afternoon that I am fortunate enough to spend in your company as among most valuable and interesting of my experience in India. In the address that has just been read you have supplied me with a succinct account of the objects and history of this College. I cannot say that they were new to me, for a little while ago I had placed in my hands a volume of the addresses and speeches that have been delivered on the various occasions when the Aligarh College has been visited by public men. It is

A COLLECTION OF UNCOMMON INTEREST.

For, on the one hand, in statements that were from time to time put forward in addresses of welcome by the Committee or Trustees one could follow step by step the progress of the College from its first inception as a small school, twenty-six years ago, to the present day, and could learn in what manner the aspirations of its illustrious founder, whose death you have justly deplored as an irreparable loss, have been realised; and on the other hand, one could observe the impressions which these events and their narration had made upon the minds of a number of eminent men. You have, as I think, enjoyed exceptionally good fortune in Aligarh, for you have been addressed by Viceroys as scholarly and brilliant as Lord Lytton and Lord Dufferin, and by Lieutenant-Governors as famous for their intellectual attainments, in addition to their administrative capacities, as Sir William Muir, Sir John Strachey, and Sir Alfred Lyall. It is interesting to note in their speeches—delivered I dare say, in this very hall—how a common train of reflection runs through the words of each. It has been a frequent observation that this college embodies the principle of self-help; that it furnishes moral and religious as well as mental training—a point upon which I observe that you have laid much stress in your address this afternoon—that it has nevertheless no sectarian character; that it inculcates the importance of physical exercises; that it imbues its pupils with a sense of citizenship and of loyalty; and that it keeps aloof from political questions. On many occasions also have pupils of the College been reminded of the eternal verities that knowledge is not the sole object of education, and that your education is not over when you have said good-bye to Aligarh. Now, to what does this indentity of reflection and utterance point? Certainly not to any sterility of thought on the part of eminent men who have addressed you.

QUITE THE REVERSE,

for, as I have said, they were among the most accomplished of our Anglo-Indian statesmen. It indicates rather the importance and truth of the propositions that commended themselves in almost the same formulæ to such different minds. But it indicates also—and here I trace its application to myself—the difficulty, I might even say the impossibility, of saying anything novel about the College or to its inmates. The fact is that of all subjects education is one in which the keenest observation is most apt to be also the wisest and best, and in which a straining after the original is fraught with the greatest danger. Pray, do not think, therefore, that I have come to tell you anything new about education or about Aligarh. I do not pretend to be an authority upon the former, and I am only paying a fleeting visit to the latter. It will be much better for you that you should read the ideas which have been common to the many speeches to which I have referred, in language that has frequently been a model of expression, than that I should dress them up again with an inferior sauce for your consumption this afternoon. I should like, however, for a moment to contemplate the work that is being carried on here, as a branch of the larger problems with which those who are responsible for the future of this great and bewildering country are faced. If British Dominion in India were exterminated to-morrow, and if all the visible traces of it were to be wiped off the face of the earth, I think that its noblest moment and its proudest epitaph would be the policy that it has adopted in respect of education. When I speak of policy I am not using the phrase in its narrow or administrative application, a sphere in which we have made many mistakes, but in the broadest sense. We have truly endeavoured to fling wide open the gates of the temple of knowledge and to draw multitudes in. We have sought to make education not the perquisite or prerogative of the few, but the cheap possession of the many. History does not, I think, record

ANY SIMILARLY LIBERAL POLICY

on the part of a government differing in origin, in language, and in form of the government. In my judgment, it has not only been an enlightened policy, it has also been a wise one, and I do not believe that you will ever have a Viceroy or a Lieutenant-Governor who will desire to close by one inch the opened door, or to drive out a single human being who has entered in. Well, if this be the character, and as I also contend the permanence of the great movement that I am speaking of, how overwhelmingly important it is that no section of the community should fail to profit by the advantage which it offers. We have just crossed the threshold of the twentieth century. Whatever else it may bring forth it is certain to be a century of great intellectual activity, of far-reaching scientific discovery of probably unparalled invention. To be without education in the twentieth century will be as though a Knight in the feudal ages had been stripped of his helmet and spear and coat-of-mail. It will be the condition of serviceable existence, and the sole means for the majority of holding their own in a world of intellectual upheaval and competition. That is why it must be so gratifying to any ruler of India to see the Mahomedans of this country, Sunnis and Shias alike, exerting themselves not to be left at the starting-post while all their many rivals are pressing forware in the race. They can run, too, if only they will learn how. They knew it once in the great days when the Mahomedan rulers dispensed justice in their marble audience halls, and when Mahomedan philosophers and jurists and historians wrote learned works; but of late a new and a swifter style has come in, and you must go to the seminaries, where are professors of modern art to teach you suppleness of limb and fleetness of foot that are required for the races of the future. I hold, therefore, that Sir Syad Ahmed and those who worked with him to found this place showed not only patriotism in the best sense of the term but also

A PROFOUND POLITICAL INSIGHT;

for they were seeking to provide their co-religionists in India with conditions that will alone enable them to recover any portion of their lost ascendency, and if I were a Mahomedan prince or man of wealth in India to-day I would not waste five minutes in thinking how best I could benefit my countrymen and fellow-followers of the Prophet in this country. I would concentrate upon education, and upon education alone. That these are your own conclusions is evident from the frank and manly admissions in the address which has just been read. You say in it that only by the assimilation of Western thought and culture can the Mahomedans of India hope to recover any portion of their former sway. You are quite right. Adhere to your own religion, which has in it the ingredients of great nobility and of profound truth, and make it the basis of your instruction for education. Without a religious basis—though boys at school and at university are often too young to see it—education is like building a house without foundations. But consistently with these principles press forward till you pluck the fruit of the tree of knowledge which once grew best in Eastern gardens, but has now shifted its "habitat" to the West.

Gentlemen, I am aware that the friends of this College have formulated

EVEN HIGHER AMBITIONS

than are embraced by your present character and scope. Mr. Beck spoke and wrote to me with that enthusiasm of which I have already spoken of his desire to expand this institution, which is already a Residential College into a Residential University with real professors, real lecturers, a living curriculum and a definite aim. I may mention too that the project had reached the ears of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and that in one of the first letters that she wrote to me after my arrival in India she enquired most sympathetically about it. I belive that you have not yet, owing to financial and other impediments, been able to travel far upon this pathway. And, indeed, there are some who doubt the policy of a sectarian institution at all. Upon this I am not called upon to pronounce an opinion, but one admission I do not shrink from making, namely, that you will never get from a University which consists of little but an examining board or boards, that lofty ideal of education, that sustained purpose, or that spirit of personal devotion that are associated with the historic Universities of England, and that were, I believe, in some measure also produced by the ancient Universities of Islam. And now, before I conclude, suffer me to say a few words to the younger members of my audience. I am still sufficiently near to my own college days to feel an intense interest in those who are passing through the same experience. It is a period of high hopes and sunny aspirations. All the world is before us, and we are ready to confront it with a smile on our faces and an unwinkled brow, since we have not learnt of its disappointment and sorrows. Day after day as our study extends, the horizon of knowledge expands before us and we feel as those mariners of the old world must have done, who sailed out into unknown seas, and before whose wondering eyes as each day dawned new islands and fresh promontories rose continually into view. But it is not learning only that we are acquiring. We taste the pleasure of personal friendship, we feel

THE SPUR OF HONOURABLE EMULATION,

and we kindly the local patriotism or "esprit de corps," out of which, as we grow older, springs that wider conception of public duty which makes us proud to be citizens of our country, and anxious to place some part, whether great or small, on the public stage. All these are the delights and the novelties of our College days. Later on, perhaps, we learn that some of them are illusions, and very likely we fall short of our earlier ideals. That is the fate of humanity, or, perhaps, I should say it is the fault of ourselves. But even if I knew that the hopes entertained by any young man of my acquaintance were destined to be disappointed later on, I would nevertheless not deprive him of the joy and zest of forming them. It is good for all of us to have had a time when the tide of hope runs high within us, and to have sailed our barque for a little while upon its shining waters. You will believe me, therefore, young men and students of this College, when I say that it is with peculiar sympathy that I have met you and been allowed to address a few words to you this afternoon. It is the sympathy of one who may, perhaps, still be entitled to call himself young, in the presence of those who are still younger. I wish you God-speed in your career, and I shall always rejoice to hear of the success in life of any of the pupils of the Aligarh College.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 25.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Rt Hon the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar, B A, LL B, of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice Badrudin Tyabji, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is permitted to avail himself of the leave sanctioned with effect from the 4th May 1901.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr M Kennedy to act as Inspr Genl of Police during the absence on leave of Mr J E Down or pending further orders; Mr E C Cox to be Dist Supt of Police in the Poona Dist vice Mr Kennedy; Mr J W Fellowes to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Dharwar Dist vice Mr Cox; Mr J B Jenkins to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Kanara Dist vice Mr Fellowes; Mr C S Marston to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ratnagiri Dist vice Mr Jenkins; and Mr W I M F Clarke to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Belgaum Dist vice Mr E V Mackey, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr E V Mackey, Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum, is permitted to avail himself of the leave sanctioned with effect from the 16th May 1901.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr F C O Beaman, I C S, to act as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr H Batty, M A Cantab, Barrister-at-Law, I C S, or pending further orders.

Mr J C Gloster, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr Beaman, pending further orders.

Mr F X DeSouza, M A LL M Cantab, Barrister-at-Law, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, vice Mr Gloster.

Mr Thakurdas Mathuradas to act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr DeSouza, pending further orders.

Mr W L B Souter, Supt of Agency Police, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F A M H Vincent to act as Supt of Agency Police, Kathiawar, during the absence of Mr Souter or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S M Edwardes, I C S, to be a Member of the Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations of the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations vice Mr A R Bonus, I C S.

Mr R E Holland, I C S, has been appointed to act as First Asst to the Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar, Huzur Depy Collr, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and six days in combination with furlough for fourteen months and eight days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Subrao Koppikar to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Dharwar, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar or pending further orders.

The Hon Sir Arthur Trevor, K C S I, I C S, has been permitted to resign H M's Convenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A E L Emanuel, I C S, to be Personal Asst to the Collr of Ahmedabad.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander G S Hewett, R I M, Asst Port Officer, Bombay is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt T Jackson, M B, I M S, to act as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, vice Major S H Burnett, M B, C M, pending further orders.

THE spell of abnormal cold in the Western Himalaya region, which set in last week continues, temperatures 7° to 8° below the average being registered in Simla and other hill stations.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 15,76,071 for the construction of an extension of the Gogra-Ganges Doab system of the Bengal and North Western Railway from Azamgarh to Shahgai, a distance of 39 miles. He has also sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 94,085 for the construction of an extension of the Dadwa Branch of the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway from Dudwa to the Mohan River, a distance of 6 miles.

AT the instance of the Officer Commanding the Calcutta Light Horse we understand a meeting will shortly be held of all officers commanding Volunteer Corps in Calcutta to consider the question of a rifle range. For some time the ranges at Ballyganj and Belgurriah have been taxed to their utmost to permit of the musketry course being completed, and in consequence private practice and private match shooting has had to be practically abandoned in spite of the efforts of the I. V. R. A.; and as the ranges cannot be enlarged it will be necessary to provide a new one for use when the volunteers are armed with the new rifle, and the meeting referred to will consider what action is necessary and take steps to bring the question before the authorities.

AT the twelfth meeting of the Executive Committee held on Tuesday the chairman stated that the total subscriptions to the fund, including those to be received from the district committees throughout Bengal has now reached close on thirty lakhs on the basis of a maximum subscription of one lakh. The Maharajah of Panna, Central India, has subscribed Rs. 11,000 and the Sardars of that State Rs. 1,000, Sardar Ranjib Sing, Chief of Kalsie, Punjab, Rs. 5,000, and Bibu Toyluck Nath Biswas and Lala Harji Mal, Peshawar, Rs 200 each. The 11th Bengal Lancers have Collected Rs. 871; the 1st Battalion, Lincolnhires, Rs 395 and the 3rd King's Own Hussars Rs 369. A collection at Kohima, Assam, produced Rs. 71.

AT a special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, the tender of the Oriental Gas Company for lighting the streets of Calcutta for ten years from 1st May, 1901, was accepted, together with the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Elworthy, which gives the Corporation the option, at any time during the ten years of introducing electric light in any street or streets to the exclusion of gas, provided that the Corporation guarantee to pay for the minimum number of gas lamps set forth in the contract throughout the ten years. There was considerable opposition to this amendment, mainly on the ground of expense. The chairman, however, saved the motion by remarking that at all events it was perfectly harmless, and as a matter of fact had been accepted by the manager of the Gas Company. The amendment was then carried by a large majority.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

AT Easter new clothes seem appropriate. Our pre-Easter weather was far from encouraging but when feminine thoughts are bent on dress, blizzards and east wind are not what will prevent them from being realised. It is extraordinary how things become a habit with us woman. So accustomed have we become to black and grey and mauve and white and white and black that the modistes can hardly persuade their customers to consider colours at all. It appears too that the great people are keeping decorously in half-mourning, and will continue to do so through the season. The great folk are followed by the less great and, therefore, we conclude the matter by saying that half-mourning dress will be most worn. This is no hardship; indeed, we have proved that no style of costume is more charming or becoming or stylish than one composed of white with black, or wholly of a soft delicate shade of grey. We saw such a pretty little frock for a girl the other day made of silver grey silk crepon. The skirt was plain, save that it had two deep and one less deep frills round the skirt. The narrower one at the top was headed by three lines of black velvet baby ribbon. There was an under bodice of grey velvet brought to a point and finished with a double line of quaint small new art silver buttons. Over this was a short bolero of the silk crepon, with sleeves a little wide, and gathered into cuffs at the wrist. It was caught in front with one large new art silver button, and there were large revers with triple rows of narrow black velvet ribbon round them. The cuffs were edged with three rows of the ribbon velvet and a large fluffy bow of palest grey tulle was worn with a large black picture hat. About this dress there was no over-elaboration; it was really simple, yet it looked very stylish and quite smart. A man was saying to us the other day what immense improvement there had been shown of late years among girls who might be said to belong to the masses. It really is so. The fact is there are so many fashion drawings and articles that taste becomes more cultivated. Also in the modes of the moment there is little to induce grotesque exaggeration to which the girls of the masses were ever prone.

The little stitched coat of glace silk has been with us some time, nor do we seem in undue haste to part with it. Now, to be quite the best style for spring wear it has to be accompanied by a skirt to match. Of these dull silk coats and skirts we have seen several. One had the skirt beautifully cut not too long at the back, but, of course, long enough to require lifting when out. It was strapped all round the hem with little irregular bands of silk, finished with pointed ends coming on to the front seam, which was quite plain. The little coat, which, by the way, will serve its wearer equally well as a bodice, opens in front with two straight stitched bands, one down each side and two inner stitched bands of white panne scolloped out. On both bands are little dull black enamel and paste buttons. The inner vest is of closely-pleated, very soft white Roman satin mousseline and the whole thing we thought charming. There was a large flat toque to be worn with it of white tulle covered with black embroidered straw. Another black silk skirt was finished also with strappings, for the smartness of these lies in their being characteristically tailor-built, down each seam in great points, from knee to hem. In this case the coat was strapped all round in great points and was Eton shape, with lapels embroidered with white lisse in a design of white raised flowers with jet centres. The under bodice was white silk, and closely tucked all over. The collar was straight round, with a band of lace insertion in the centre and lace insertion all down the front. It also was very smart. These silk coats and skirts require great care if they are to wear well. One advantage they have is being easily cleansed from dust; also they are light and easily held up.

As yet a great many rough-surfaced frieze coats and skirts are worn because their warmth makes them a good intermediary between fur and dispensing with coats altogether. One we saw the other day of a really lovely shade of mauve. The skirt had a kind of shaped flounce at the hem, the foundation of which was imperceptible. Above it were three inch-wide bands of darker mauve velvet. The coat reached the waist line all round, coming slightly to a point back and front. There was a double row of strapping of the frieze round the back of the neck forming a deep collar and then crossing in front near the waist. Each strapping was narrowly piped with the darker velvet and up over the two piped bands were straps of the frieze itself fastening with pale mauve enamel buttons. There was a folded neckband and a little inside collar of very tinty soft silk, printed in a mauve design. A long boa of black cocks feathers was worn and a large black straw hat trimmed with black tulle; black velvet and large clusters of velvet orchids in two shades of mauve.

A dark grey tweed dress that we greatly admired was trimmed with strappings of half black and half white cloth. On the skirt these were laid along the hem in graduated sets of five bars at regular intervals all round. The coat was cut with a short, square basque at the back and sides, but cut straight off at the waist in front. The coat was strapped down the front, in irregular bands with black and white, and a deep collar of white cloth was outlined with similar strapping. There was a vest of white closely pleated lisse, and the coat was finished with a storm collar of white cloth strapped with black and white. It was a little severe in style, but admirably suited its wearer and it looked very smart and novel. The bolero is in for another reign. That of this season is excessively short. Indeed, it hardly deserves the title of an extra garment at all, and would be more correctly styled a bolero trimming. This new version has many advantages over the old. It gives an added look of height, and it is graceful and pretty. Indeed gowns have seldom shown so much of these desirable attributes as they do now.

Sleeves are becoming much less skin-tight than they were, and this is a distinct gain in grace. Not only are they more in proportion with the bodice, but they do not restrain awkwardly the free movement of the arm.

Many of the latest French models have sleeves like coat-sleeves, and put in quite as flatly on the shoulder. At the wrist they are pointed and filled in with a dainty little sleevelet of cream-coloured silk muslin. Another favourite style of sleeve has the portion from wrist to elbow arranged almost like an abnormally long gauntlet cuff, into which the much looser upper part is cleverly eased. Another kind of sleeve is easy all the way down, and fitted at the wrist into an ornamental cuff. This step in sleeve development is one in the right direction. Indeed, as dresses are now they are open to no slurs on the subject of exaggerations, or eccentricities, or ugliness. The one thing wanting is a comfortable, easily got at, and serviceable pocket, and we have now so much that we may hope for that.

Of course the length of walking dresses remains a grievance to the more sensible of women. It is a difficult matter to understand that we should be compelled by fashion either to sweep the streets or to uphold a skirt, which with a small pocket or two makes the opening and uplifting of an umbrella a really funny acrobatic performance. Even if we must wear long skirts in the house, where they are admittedly more graceful, surely for outdoor wear we might have them to clear the ground and show pretty shoes and boots. The greatest ladies of the land, when they are in the country, never dream of wearing long skirts. Naturally the very great do not walk much in London, and consequently wear long skirts; while the less, lesser, and least great who do walk, also wear long skirts, and this to our mind, is slavish following of fashion which, of course all modistes encourage.

X. AND Z.

BARS of bullion, valued at £12,000, have been stolen on board the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, during the passage from New York to Cherbourg.

MR. H. E. FRY, Director of the Smelting Corporation, Limited, and Mr. R. H. Evan, one of the Company's smelters, have been arrested on a charge of forging warrants for gold ore. It is believed that the Smelting Corporation is ruined.

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

To make a mark among women climbers nowadays is to accomplish something worth doing. The lady who is best known to the climbing world as Mrs. Main and who became last year Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, has a claim to stand in the front rank of modern mountain climbers, without regard to sex. From the ice-bound coasts and glacier-covered mountains of Northern Scandinavia to the castles and churches of Spain, nothing comes amiss to her, and few lady travellers, even in this travelled age, can boast of a more varied experience; yet she first made her acquaintance with the mountains as an invalid.—"The Young Woman."

The latest proposal for dealing with the East-end problem emanates from jewish circles. The idea is to establish clothing factories in country towns, and so remove the workers from over-crowded London. In New York there are 65,000 Jewish workpeople, and, by the aid of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, one factory has been already erected thirty miles from the city. The people have taken kindly to the new scheme; but so far as London is concerned inquiry shows that the Jews are wedded to Whitechapel— too fond of their clubs, one investigator says—and that, above all, they object to factory restrictions.—"Chronicle."

A contretemps, which bade fair to turn a dignified audience into a fiasco, occurred lately (according to M. A. P.) at the reception by the King of one of the deputations—it is not fair to specify which. Its members, gorgeous in uniforms and Court dresses, were admitted into the Throne Room, their leader proudly carrying the illuminated parchment on which the address was engrossed. On reaching the foot of the throne, in front of which was placed a red velvet cushion, the leader did not apparently understand that he had to kneel upon it and salute the Sovereign's hand before presenting the address. He advanced, and, bowing low, offered the scroll. But to his amazement the King made no corresponding movement, and for one awful moment, it seemed as if the luckless parchment was to take a historic place among Rejected Addresses. Then Lord Clarendon, the Chamberlain, came to the unhappy man's assistance, and, with a dexterous shove forward and a hurried whisper of instructions, got the by this time agonised subject on to his knee, while the King toyed with his gloves and the Royal Dukes did their best to suppress their smiles. Then the Royal hand was extended and dutifully saluted, and the address accepted.

There were not many servants at the Gule Palais in Copenhagen, and each morning the young Danish Princesses were required by their mother to give a little help. They each took charge of their own rooms even to doing the light dusting. So many hours of each day were set apart for needlework, and not only for the beautiful embroidery for which Danish ladies are famed, but for mending and making underclothing, and as they grew older, the sisters, Alexandra, Dagmar, and Thyra, made their own indoor frocks and trimmed their hats. The secret of the charming appearance of Queen Alexandra is doubtless due to the fact that she knows so well how to put the little touches to her toilettes which make all the difference in the look.—"The Girl's Realm."

Lord Kitchener has a laconic way with him. Not many weeks ago a company of newly-arrived Yeomanry with a company of Colonials were detailed off to capture a Boer laager. A friendly Boer volunteered to show the way and left them, when within sight of the fires of the Boer laager, to make the assault as soon as dawn appeared. Dawn came only to find the Britishers themselves surrounded by Boers. There was one gap in the cordon and for this gap the Yeomanry made, their officer at their head, leaving their Colonial comrades with the guns to tackle the Boers as best they could. In due course the Yeomanry came to General Clements' camp and he wired to Lord Kitchener, "Company your Yeomanry turned up; what shall I do with them?" The reply was almost immediate: "Keep them as far from me as they kept from the Boers."—"Outlook."

A lady who has returned from the Gold Coast tells the "Sunday Times" that the coast is by no means so bad as it has been represented. If it is the "white man's grave" it is the white man's own fault—he drinks too much whisky, walks out in the sun, does not protect himself from the rains. But the condition of life of the native woman is very pitiable. Her life is one of toil. She is a slave, and is bought body and soul. A five-pound note or its equivalent in anything valuable is the highest price. For this she is sold by her family, and has to slave for her lord and master. Polygamy is the law of the land, and if a man can buy four wives their joint work will keep him in idleness. They get employment in extracting rubber, washing and carrying, and the wants of the family being very small the man deases to work for himself. If he can only afford one or two wives the husband has to work one or two days a week himself. But he won't work more than is absolutely necessary.

Literature supplies an interesting comment on Colonel Ian Hamilton's opinion, expressed at the Authors' Club the other day, that the English language would never be ousted by the Dutch language in South Africa because the Boer girls preferred the English novels. Curiously enough, says our contemporary, it is possible to quote actual figures in support of this theory. A chapter in a work by Mr. Justice Laurence, of Griqualand, reviewed some time ago in one of our columns, gave the library statistics for a country town which is one of the headquarters of the Bond. There were two libraries in the town, one English and one Dutch. In both there were a fair collection of books; but I observe from the latest Parliamentary return that in this, a thoroughly Dutch district, the average monthly circulation of the books was:—in the English library, 230; in the Dutch, seven. The annual subscription to the former amounted to £29, to the latter £8. The average daily attendance was—at the former, 20; at the latter, nil. Evidently English holds its own in the literary language of the colonies at the Cape.

Lecturing to the boys of Woodbridge School, the other evening, Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., gave several remarkable instances of the tenacity of Parliamentary tradition. St. Stephen's chapel was first used for the meeting of Parliament in 1327. A gradual transformation left no sign of its original character, and at last it was burnt down; yet Parliament still meets "at St. Stephen's," and every member upon entering the House bows, not, as is generally supposed, to the Chair, but to the altar of the vanished chapel. Thus the obeisance originally made to a Catholic shrine survived the reformation, and is continued to-day by members of all denominations. The red border lines of the matting on the floor of the House have also their story. During the Parliamentry struggles of Charles the First's reign discussion sometimes became so hot that members looked like coming to blows. Lines were therefore drawn down the centre of the House within which the opposing parties were confined and thus kept out of each other's reach. These lines, which are continued in front of the Bar and form the "floor of the House," have still an important place in Parliamentary usage. Sir Benjamin Stone illustrated his remarks by means of his famous collection of photographs of members and of the Houses of Parliament, exciting the enthusiastic applause of his youthful audience.

Applause in court would appear to be growing more frequent. A verdict of "Not guilty" at the Leeds Assizes last week was received with "loud and prolonged applause." Such unseemly demonstrations are a danger to the administration of the justice, since they may affect the manner in which juries discharge their duties, but the danger is not likely to be removed while judges content themselves with more reprimands and threats of punishment. One of the persons who took part in the demonstration at Leeds was brought before Mr. Justice Kennedy, who declined, however, to punish him on the curious ground that he was not the only offender. A wide distinction ought, no doubt, to be drawn between those who are deliberately guilty of contempt of court and those who, without desiring to cast any disrespect upon the court, merely allow their feelings to get the better of their judgment; but it is necessary that demonstrative persons should be taught that a court of justice is not a place where "loud and prolonged applause" can be tolerated.—"Law Journal."

On his Norfolk estate King Edward VII., as Prince of Wales, has been the country gentleman rather than the prince, and in that capacity he has taken a lively interest in the affairs of the town with which the residents at the Hall and the tenant farmers and their dependents have business relations. This is the ancient town of Lynn, situated near the mouth of the Ouse, some seven miles from Sandringham. For the last three hundred years and more it has been known as King's Lynn. Previously it was Episcopal or Bishop's Lynn, through being in the possession of the Bishops of Norwich. The change of name came with the transfer of the ownership to King Henry VIII.—"The Leisure Hour."

PURELY PERSONAL.

It is a pathetic little story which is being told of the brother Bresci, the men who slew King Humbert. By dint of hard work and determination, the young man had risen to be lieutenant of artillery. Born of humble parents, he was placed at a Catholic seminary at an early age, with the intention of his becoming a priest, but later he felt that his true place was the army, which he entered, of course, as a private. By self education and a truly remarkable devotion to duty, he rose step by step until his dream was realised and he was made an officer, an almost unprecedented thing in the Italian army. He was respected and loved until the fatal day on which his brother performed his criminal act; he found himself then shunned by all, and his career apparently ruined.

He asked leave to drop his name and change into another regiment. His appeal was allowed and he was permitted to assume his mother's name. And now comes in the—to me—most pitiful part of the story, at which one hardly knows whether to laugh or cry. Would it be believed?—the Italian papers have printed the unhappy gentleman's maternal name in their well-meaning reports of the affair, and an English daily paper, after following their example, has calmly added this comment, also with the best intentions: "All lovers of justice will hope that, under this new appellation of ——, Lieut. Bresci will rise still higher in a career which he has always worthily adorned!"

Queen Alexandra's last visit to Rome, only a few years ago, is especially remembered here, writes the Roman correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." She had her daughter, the Princess Victoria, with her, and, taking advantage of the indifference or politeness of the Romans, the party threw aside ceremony, and did the Eternal City like any tourists. They put at the Grand Hotel, and from there in ordinary hired carriages, although offered the use of Court ones accompanied by M. Corrodi, the well-known artist drove to the Vatican and other sights where they were well stared at by curious Americans and loyal Britons, who had never thus rubbed elbows with Royalty before.

One afternoon they went to the Aragno, the fashionable "cafe" in the Corso. No one recognised them, not even the waiters; and as all the tables were filled, they stood, a merry party, some minutes until a table was free. There was much discussion as to what each should have, the Princess of Wales inclining to unknown beverages and the others to their tea; but the knot was cut by taking Roman drinks at the "cafe" which were pronounced "delizioso," with a strong English accent; and, later, tea at M. Corrodi's studio.

"My husband's long illness, followed by his death in 1895," she said, "left me in full possession of a business employing one hundred men, turning thousands a year, but encumbered with family difficulties and unlimited opposition from the prejudice which guards the sacred regions of commerce, from female interference. To the uninitiated it would seem ridiculous that in the City of London brokers should refuse to touch any company where a woman's name appeared in the prospectus yet such was one of the minor difficulties to be overcome when I tried turning my business into a company. I was even told that a woman could not legally become a director. However all this has been lived down, and now I can lead the regular daily life of a business man.

"I find it full of varied interests," Mrs. Lovibond added. "Arriving at my office at 10 a.m., I begin by opening any letters requiring my personal attention, see, in succession, the various heads of departments, arrange the day's work with each one, if time permits walk round the brewery, where there is always something to put right, use the microscope, dictate letters to the type-writer, see such callers as 'must interview the head of the firm,' and find the morning gone with amazing rapidity. The most fascinating work, that of analysing all the materials used in the brewery, I have had to give over to someone else. That was in 1898, and now, after twenty-eight years of life as a successful business man, Mrs. Lovibond has retired into a well earned rest.

Mr. Cremer seems to have high hopes of getting a big share of the Noble bequest for work in the cause of peace. And certainly hardly any man now living can have rendered more assiduous service to international arbitration than the member for Haggerston. It was Mr. Cremer who took the initiative on two comparatively recent occasions to secure the adhesion of a very large number of members of Parliament to an address in favour of arbitration on any cause of dispute between the United States and this country. Since 1889 six international conferences of Parliamentary representatives have been held in six of the chief capitals of Europe, and these have all owed their origin and success to his energy.

Those who have only known Mr. Cremer in his riper and quieter years can scarcely realise the fiery zeal of his earlier days. I well remember (says a correspondent) the amusing village incidents in the early seventies in which Mr. Cremer played a most prominent part. Mr. Arch's movement for raising the agricultural labourers was making some headway in Dorsetshire, and nowhere was it more needed. Though conducted on the most moderate lines, the squires and parsons were alarmed, and nowhere throughout the length and breadth of the county could a schoolroom be obtained for a meeting of the labourers, who were compelled to hold outdoor, lantern-lighted gatherings in the winter months. They were great times (concludes my correspondent), and I could tell many stories of Mr. Cremer's adventures as a political fighting man. But they would be necessarily too controversial for your peaceful and neutral columns.

Sir John Harby Thursby, who died a few days ago was a typical "fine old English gentleman," one who had plenty of the world's goods, but who did not begrudge the distribution of a very large proportion of them to others less well placed. It will be hard to find a more generous supporter of the Church. Himself a parson's son, Sir John was never so happy as in extending Church work, in adorning the churches in his neighbourhood, or in seeking, in various ways, to render their services more efficient and beautiful.

The Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, who has just been appointed by the Crown to the Canonry of St. Paul's rendered vacant by the promotion of Dr. Winnington-Ingram, will probably find his promotion the first step to the Bishopric of Stepney, for which he is admirably fitted. He is only second to Dr. Ingram in the influence he has with man and young men, and no one would be more delighted than the late Bishop of the East End at the choice of his successor. The one only drawback is that Mr. Lang is a comparative stranger to London, but that is a fault that will soon be remedied. The great parish of St. Mary's Portsea which Mr. Lang is now leaving and where he was placed in 1896, is itself almost a little bishopric. There is a population of nearly 50,000, and the vicar has five livings in his gift, and fifteen assistant curates to work under him. Mr. Lang is a bachelor, barely forty years of age, full of energy and in excellent health. He is a Baliol man of marked ability, and was a first-classman of his year in history. His influence was remarkable at Oxford, where he was vicar of St. Mary's the University church for two or three years before going on to Portsea. Though a power for good in the undergraduate world he was just as much liked by the hard headed Yorkshiremen of Leeds when curate, at the parish church to Dr. Talbot.

When Dr. Talbot—now Bishop of Rochester—was vicar of Leeds, he had an interesting and able group of curates round him. Mr. Lang was with him from 1890 to 1893, and won golden opinions from his vicar. On one occasion (says my clerical correspondent), I was talking with Dr. Talbot in his vicarage at Leeds, and he remarked, I have the highest possible opinion of Lang's power and ability. I shall not be surprised if he rises to the very highest position in the Church. But don't tell him I said so, added Dr. Talbot, with a smile, he's a good modest fellow, and he wouldn't like it. It will be interesting for Dr. Talbot, on the Surrey shores of the Thames, to watch the work of the two young bishops on the Middlesex side, for Dr. Ingram also was under him at Keble College, Oxford

I give this interesting extract from the new "Windsor," both for its own sake and for the fact that recalls to me two incidents—one quite recent, and the other dating back to Palmerston's time—of a very similar nature:—During the present war the tie of the Brotherhood has been recognised, both by Boers and Englishmen. A colonel of a Canadian regiment at Modder river, on a Sunday morning stroll, strayed too far from his camp, when he suddenly found himself covered by the rifle of a Boer. By a fortunate impulse he made the customary sign, and cried out, "Don't shoot—" The Boer immediately threw down his gun and hurried to the colonel informing him that he belonged to "De Broederband in Pretoria" and was a member of General Cronje's staff. He begged him to return at once to his camp and made him accept a valuable coin as a souvenir of his escape.

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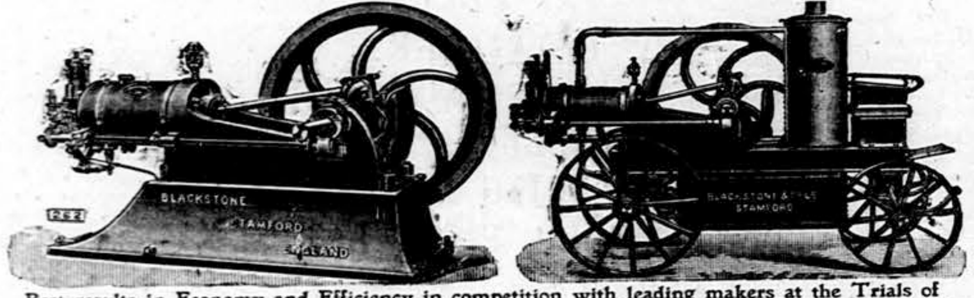

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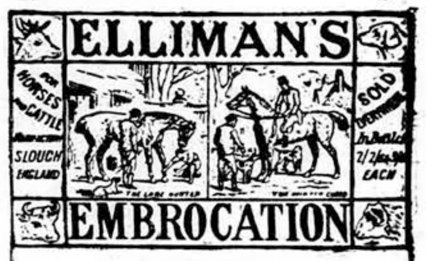

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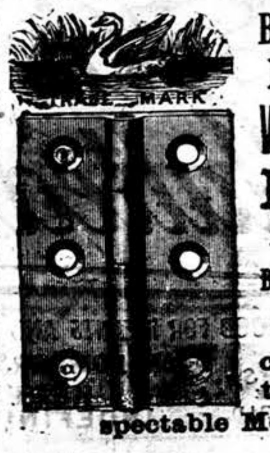

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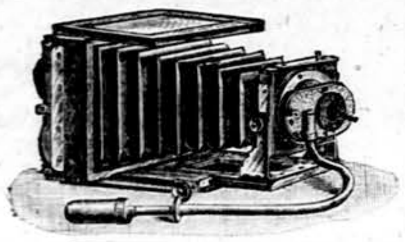

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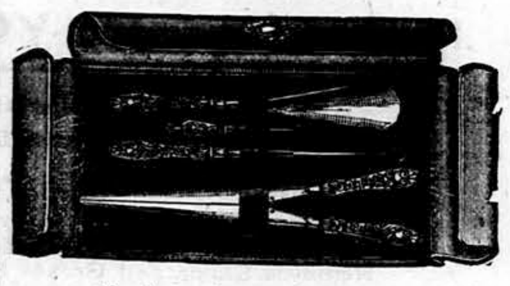
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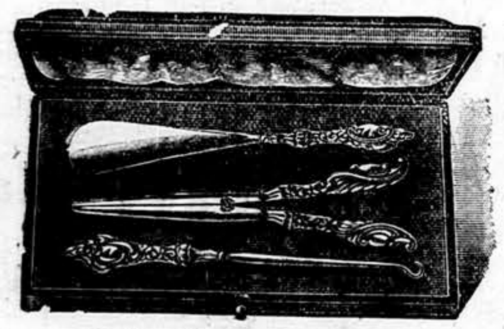
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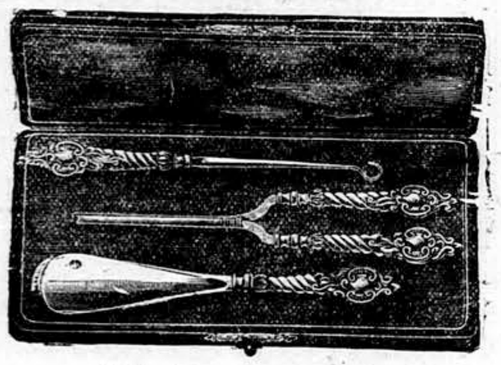
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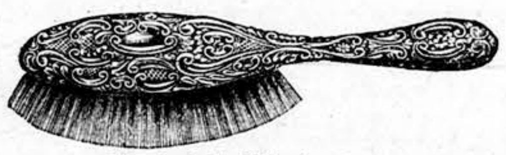
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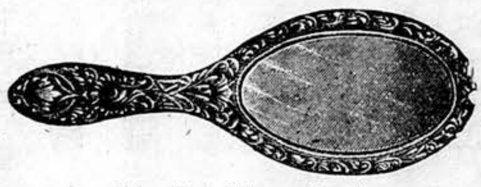
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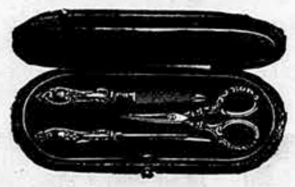
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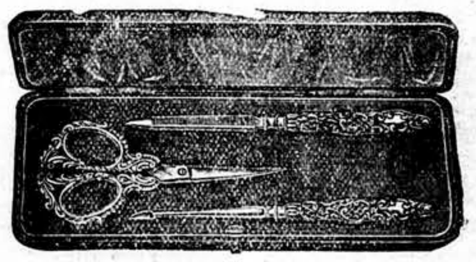
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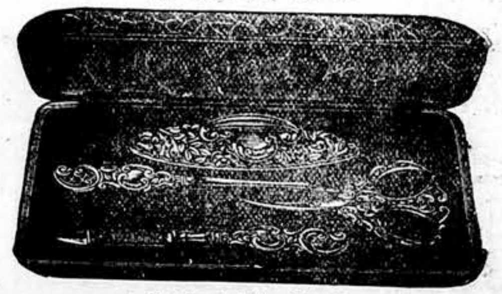
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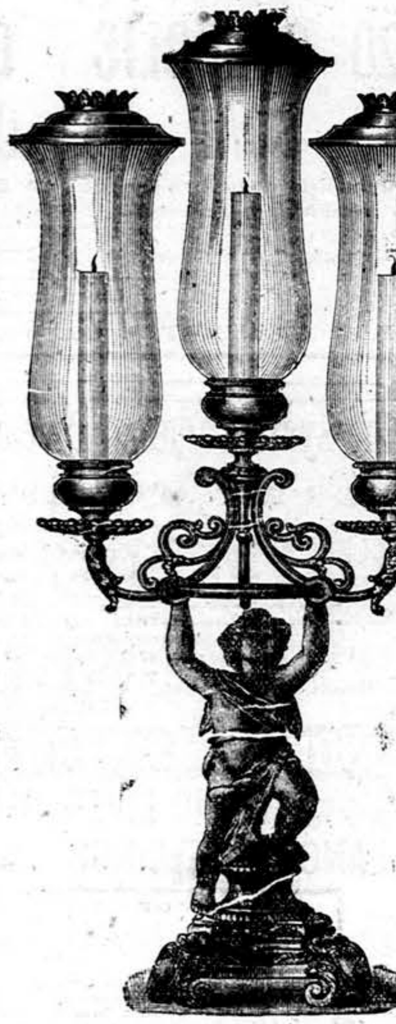

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